FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 174* *7 September 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial Praises Unity Shown at Crimea [29 Aug] CC 1 1/A6
Bloc Radio Program Carries First Hanoi Broadcast Since 1968 CC 3 1/A8
CEMA Planning Conference Meets in Kiev 5 Sep CC 3 1/A8
Consultative Conference of Deputy Ministers Held in Prague CC 3 1/A8

GENERAL

Serbin Discusses Detente, SALT, Mideast, Nicaragua [PRAVDA 3 Sep] A 1 1/A9
Creation of Indian Ocean Peace Zone Encounters Problems A 5 1/A13
[Melkov in PRAVDA 5 Sep]
'Feverish Activity' of Antidetente Forces 'Misleading' [NOVOY VREMYA] A 7 1/B1
Senator Kennedy in Alma-Ata for WHO Conference A 7 1/B1
Holds Press Conference A 8 1/B8
Pugwash Conference in Varna Hears Zhivkov Message A 8 1/B8
[Anichkin, Dmitriyev]
Results Reviewed [Anichkin, Dmitriyev] A 9 1/B3
Genscher Speech at IPU Conference Stresses Detente A 10 1/B4
Lebanon Calls on UN To Revise Peace Force Mandate A 10 1/B4

UNITED STATES

Crawford Reexamined: Prosecutor Asks Suspended Sentence B 1 1/B5
Prosecutor's Summation B 2 1/B6
Energy Department Under Schlesinger Has Military Role B 3 1/B7
[Vishnevskiy in PRAVDA 2 Sep]
Pentagon Plans To Sell Modern F-5 Jets to Taiwan B 5 1/B9
New York Arab Trade Ban 'Symbol' of U.S.-Israeli Ties B 5 1/B9
LATE REPORT: Crawford Receives 5-Year Suspended Sentence B 6 1/B10

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Argues Futility of PRC Territorial Claims [Nikolayev 2 Sep] C 1 1/C11
PRC's Middle East Policy Scored as anti-Arab C 3 1/C13
True Nature of PRC's Diplomatic Offensive Discussed [Tanov] C 5 1/C1
PRC Castigated for Flirtation With Imperialism C 6 1/C2
Igor Orlov Comments on PEOPLE'S DAILY Article on Peng Pai C 7 1/C3

EAST EUROPE

PRAVDA Cites Yugoslav Press, Bloc Reaction on Hua Visit [PRAVDA 2 Sep] D 1 1/C4
ZERI I POPULLIT Article Cited for Blast Against Hua Visit [PRAVDA 5 Sep] D 2 1/C5
Moscow Marks Anniversary of Albanian Labinot Conference D 4 1/C7
Soviet, Bulgarian Planning Chiefs Discuss Coordination D 5 1/C8
[IZVESTIYA 1 Sep]

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

TASS Announces Crash of 'Warplane' in Barents Sea — E 1 1/C9
NATO Leaders Try To Destabilize Strategic Parity — E 1 1/C9
Haig Voices 'Openly Provocative Militaristic' Statements — E 1 1/C9
NATO Seek To Encourage Norwegian Participation [Deynichenko] — E 2 1/C10
EEC Looks for Substitute to Dollar for Monetary Stability [Ablamov] — E 3 1/C11
France Planning Military Task Force To Fight Overseas — E 4 1/C12
Kuznetsov Receives French-Soviet Friendship Chairman — E 5 1/C13
Kekonnen To Visit USSR, Participate in Ceremony — E 5 1/C13
Article in Finnish CP Paper Prompts SKP Criticism [PRAVDA 2 Sep] — E 6 1/C14
Briefs: Soviet Ships in Copenhagen — E 6 1/C14

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue Assessment of Camp David Talks — F 1 1/D1
'Intense' U.S. Pressure on As-Sadat [Soltan] — F 1 1/D1
Zlatorunskiy Commentary — F 1 1/D1
Vasiliyev in 6 Sep PRAVDA — F 2 1/D2
TASS Commentator's Remarks [Tyssovskiy] — F 3 1/D3
Arab Comment on Talks Noted — F 4 1/D4
Glukhov in PRAVDA Criticizes Middle East Arms Race — F 5 1/D5
Egyptian Prime Minister Joins As-Sadat's Party — F 5 1/D5
TASS Signs Cooperation Agreement With SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY — F 6 1/D6
Soviet Red Cross Sends Flood Aid to Sudan [PRAVDA 3 Sep] — F 6 1/D6
Soviet Newspapers Hail Libyan National Day — F 6 1/D6
Moscow Anniversary Meeting — F 7 1/D7
Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Noted — F 8 1/D8
Gromyko, Moroccan Foreign Minister Exchange Messages — F 8 1/D8
Plans for 'Party of Scientific Socialism' in PDRY Noted [PRAVDA 30 Aug] — F 8 1/D8
PDRY Leader Writes on Armed Forces Anniversary — F 9 1/D9
Kosygin, Iranian Prime Minister Exchange Greetings — F 9 1/D9

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Greek Foreign Minister Ends Talks With Gromyko — G 1 1/D10
Athens Radio on Talks — G 1 1/D10
Greek Press on Ties — G 1 1/D10
Nimetz Visit to Cyprus Pursues Only NATO's Aims [Suyetina] — G 2 1/D11
Cypriot Press Hits Mission — G 3 1/D12

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Moscow Economist Discusses Private Capital in Africa [Gavrilov] — H 1 1/D13

INDOCHINA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Send National Day Greetings to SRV [PRAVDA 2 Sep] — L 1 1/D14
Pham Van Dong Delivers Speech at Hanoi Rally [PRAVDA 3 Sep] — L 2 1/E1
Kapitonov Receives Vietnamese TU Delegation [PRAVDA 2 Sep] — L 4 1/E3
Laos' Phoun Sipaseut Ends 'Consultations' in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 2 Sep] — L 4 1/E3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Socialists Have 'Frank' Talks on Far East in Moscow M 1 1/E4
[PRAVDA 5 Sep]
U.S. Military Presence on Ryukyu Islands Attacked M 1 1/E4
Japanese Parliamentarians Meet With Kosygin M 2 1/E5
Meet With Shitikov M 2 1/E5
Cancellation of U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty Demanded M 3 1/E6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Venezuelan Statement on Nicaraguan Allegations Cited N 1 1/E7
Solidarity Organizations' Stand on Puerto Rico Cited N 1 1/E7
Reign of Terror Follows U.S.-Backed Coup in Honduras N 2 1/E8
PRAVDA Views Transfer of Power in Dominican Republic N 2 1/E8
[Kalishnikov in PRAVDA 24 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Council of Ministers Discusses Draft Plan, Budget R 1 1/E9
Zimyanin Attends CPSU Conference Central Committee R 1 1/E9
Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Session Held; New Presidium Chairman R 2 1/E10
[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 26 Aug]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports 75 Percent of Grain, Pulse Crops Cut T 1 1/E11
Radio Reports on Harvesting, Sowing Progress for 6 Sep T 1 1/E11
Harvest, Fall Sowing, Beet Digging Operations in Ukraine T 2 1/E12
Rashidov Addresses Tashkent Conference on Cotton T 2 1/E12
Paper Discusses Problems in Supply of Spare Parts T 2 1/E12
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 Aug]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1030 Launched; Equipment Functioning Normally U 1 1/E13
Cosmonauts Continue Biological Experiments U 1 1/E13
Redocking Maneuver Accomplished U 1 1/E13

PrEx 7.10: FBIS-SOV-78-174

*FBIS-SOV-78-174*
*Thursday*
*7 September 1978*
*Vol III No 174*

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# SOVIET UNION

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

70

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL PRAISES UNITY SHOWN AT CRIMEA

LD0512195Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Great Fraternity"]

[Text] The friendly family of the great socialist community lives a rich, full life. The socioeconomic development plans mapped out by congresses of these countries' communist and workers parties are being successfully fulfilled, the prosperity of the working people is rising steadily and science and culture are developing. Together with the flourishing of each socialist nation and the strengthening of the sovereignty of socialist states, their mutual ties are becoming closer and closer, more and more common elements are emerging in their policy, economic and social life, and a gradual equalization of development levels is taking place. "This process of gradual rapprochement between the countries of socialism, it was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "is now quite definitely manifesting itself as a natural law."

The fundamental basis of the socialist countries' fraternal friendship and of their close, all-round cooperation in all spheres of life is the indestructible combat alliance of communist parties. Today these ties present a striking picture of profound, multifaceted and systematic contacts. Friendly meetings between leaders of the fraternal parties and states have become a fine tradition. Joint discussion of the fundamental problems of domestic and foreign policy helps in finding effective ways of resolving the tasks of economic and cultural building and in collectively defining a common line in the international arena.

Great significance for the further development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation of the CPSU and the Soviet state with the communist parties and peoples of the socialist countries was attached to the friendly meetings held in July and August in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of a number of fraternal parties and states. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted when examining the results of these meetings, the agreements achieved in the Crimea give new impetus to the coordination of the socialist states' actions in the short and longer term. They will make it possible to plan and conduct the forthcoming 5-year plans in the socialist community under the sign of increasingly deep production sharing and specialization.

During the Crimea meetings the importance of further cooperation between the fraternal countries on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and of the coordination of their actions in the interests of confidently advancing the cause of peace and social progress was again confirmed. The talks in the Crimea between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal parties and states, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed, mark an important step in the further strengthening of the socialist community and the deepening of all-round cooperation between the fraternal parties, countries and peoples in the building of socialism and communism, and create favorable conditions for the preparation of new steps in developing this cooperation.

A wide response was evoked throughout the world by the in-depth analysis of the present-day international situation given during the Crimea meetings and the conclusion drawn from this analysis on the need for further active efforts by the socialist states and collaboration between them in the interests of strengthening and deepening detente as the leading tendency in international life.

The socialist states' active efforts [illegible] direction have acquired particular topicality in connection with recent events. T[illegible]ers above all to the decisions of the Washington NATO Council session, which mapped out an extensive long-term program for building up arms, as well as other militarist preparations, and the approval by the American Congress of a record military budget. The progressive world public assesses the unprecedented "Autumn Forge-78" series of NATO military maneuvers as an undisguised militarist show aimed against the countries of socialism. A negative influence is also being exerted on the international atmosphere by the attempts of the United States and certain other Atlanticist states to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states under the false pretext of "defending human rights."

This imperialist policy runs counter to the aspirations of the peoples, who are demanding lasting peace and an end to the arms race. A serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism is also presented by the actions of the present Chinese leaders, who are pursuing a hegemonist, great power policy. Peking is openly gambling on stirring up international tension and using any methods to undermine the positions of the socialist community the revolutionary, liberation forces of today. Peking's actions are all the more dangerous in that they are meeting with support among the most reactionary circles of imperialist states.

The working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are experiencing flagrant chauvinist pressure from China. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo again confirmed the indestructible solidarity of our party, the Soviet state and all Soviet people with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are firmly defending the inviolability of their territory, their independence, and their right to carry out socialist building in their country without hindrance, threats or pressure from outside.

In the present international situation the Soviet Union, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, intends, together with its friends and allies, to strive persistently to deepen the process of detente and extend mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and above all for an end to the arms race and the transition to disarmament. In present-day conditions, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considers, it is an urgent necessity to oppose with the utmost resoluteness any steps which could undermine the process of detente and turn international development back toward the times of the "cold war."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with leaders of fraternal parties and states were received by the world public as a new confirmation of the growth in the prestige and influence of the socialist forces and the indestructible unity and cohesion of the socialist community. All Soviet people warmly and unanimously approve the work carried out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his meetings and talks in the Crimea.

Together with our entire people, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces warmly approve the results of the Crimea meetings. In a single formation with their brothers in arms--the servicemen from the socialist community--they vigilantly follow the intrigues of reactionary, aggressive forces. Maintaining the highest vigilance and tirelessly improving their combat skill, they are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty--to defend the great revolutionary gains of the fraternal peoples--the builders of socialism and communism.

BLOC RADIO PROGRAM CARRIES FIRST HANOI BROADCAST SINCE 1968

LD011145 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service on 1 September 1978, in its regular Monday/Wednesday/Friday "Voices of Friends" slot at 1100-1130 GMT, carried a program in Russian prepared by Hanoi. This is the first time since 22 November 1968 that Moscow Radio has carried a program from Hanoi in this regular series of canned programs in Russian prepared in various bloc capitals. For many years Moscow Radio has regularly carried such programs in Russian from the East European countries--currently from Prague, Sofia, Warsaw, East Berlin, Budapest and Bucharest--and also from Ulaanbaatar. At one time these programs appeared under the title "In the Countries of Socialism," and subsequently under the appropriate bloc capital title--"Prague Calling," "Budapest Calling"--and also included programs from Tirana, Peking, Pyongyang and Hanoi. The Tirana programs were dropped by Moscow in October 1961, and subsequently programs from Peking and Pyongyang became increasingly less frequent and eventually ceased. Pyongyang via Moscow was last heard in May 1963 and Peking in November of the same year. The Hanoi program continued to be broadcast regularly once or twice a month until mid-1965, after which it appeared only a few times a year until last heard in November 1968. The 1100 GMT Hanoi program in Russian via Moscow, which was also carried at 0800 GMT on 1 September--another time slot used regularly for programs prepared by bloc radios--consisted of a feature on the efforts of the Vietnamese people to build socialism in the face of actions by Cambodia and the PRC to obstruct these efforts; a reportage on agricultural developments; and music.

CEMA PLANNING CONFERENCE MEETS IN KIEV 5 SEP

AU0612015Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The ninth session of the conference of deputy chairmen of planning organizations in CEMA member countries opened in Kiev today. Participating in the sessions are delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. In joint proceedings specialists from the fraternal socialist countries will exchange the most up-to-date information concerning improvements in planning and national economic management, will study the methods of building automated systems and will generalize the experience of their application in planning estimates. Attention will also be focused on such topical questions as the methods of planning the effectiveness of communal production, as well as of planning and estimating the effectiveness of foreign economic relations. The delegation heads were received by Rozenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and the republic's Gosplan chairman. In a friendly conversation the guests were informed about the successes scored by the Ukraine's working people in implementing the socioeconomic program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and about the republic's part in international economic and scientific-technical cooperation performed by the USSR within the CEMA framework. Participating in the conference proceedings is Bachurin, USSR Gosplan deputy chairman.

CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE OF DEPUTY MINISTERS HELD IN PRAGUE

LD311224Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 31 Aug--A consultative conference of deputy ministers and other leading workers of the ministries of foreign affairs of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, DPRK, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czech Socialist Republic, took place in Prague on 29-30 August. Present at the conference were representatives of the CEMA Secretariat. Those taking part in the conference exchanged opinions on topical problems of UN activities and issues of the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SERBIN DISCUSSES DETENTE, SALT, MIDEAST, NICARAGUA

LD051001Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The seasons are changing around the world--fall has come for us northerners, while in the Southern Hemisphere spring has arrived. Much in everyday life changes with the succession of the seasons, but people's desire for happiness and peace remains constant. Man's struggle for peace and for a bright future knows no seasonal changes.

That is why the international public welcomed with such attention the CPSU Central Committee document on the meetings in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states. Last week the socialist countries' press devoted extensive commentaries to the results of these meetings, emphasizing the adherence of the countries of the socialist community to the ideals of peace and peaceful coexistence and the desire to expand and intensify relations with each other in all areas.

Reliable Path

On 1 September the world's progressive public celebrated international peace day, which is characterized by the growing struggle against the military threat. This date was not chosen at random for holding antiwar demonstrations: It was on this day 39 years ago that World War II broke out. Mankind has not forgotten how fascism, encouraged by Western monopoly circles, plunged the world into the flames of an armed conflict on an unprecendented scale. It remembers that that war took 50 million lives.

The task now facing the world is to remove from the horizon the threat of a new war which, given the existence of nuclear weapons, could turn into a global catastrophe. The policy of detente of which the Soviet Union has been the initiator and standard-bearer is a reliable means of preventing such a war. The entire socialist community, which is struggling persistently to reinforce and intensify detente, acts as the firm bulwark of peace in the international areana. The CPSU Central Committee document devoted to the results of L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states reaffirmed the importance of the further development of cooperation between the fraternal countries on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and of the coordination of their actions in the interests of the confident advancement of the cause of peace and social progress.

Detente lives and acts. This is expressed in many manifestations of international life.

But we cannot fail to see also that in the West, especially in the United States, there are many people in responsible positions who, to rephrase the English saying, are trying to put a wrench in the works of detente. Dreaming of returning to the cold war, they are organizing noisy campaigns about the alleged "military threat" from the socialist countries to hide their pursuit of an imperialist policy contradicting the people's interests. It was precisely through their efforts that NATO adopted a program for a further wide-scale arms buildup and that the U.S. Congress approved a record military budget. Even George Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has admitted that this budget, for a country at peace, "defeats and horrifies" his imagination.

Those people in the United States who have made anti-Sovietism and anticommunism their profession are hostile to any possibility of Soviet-U.S. accords and are rushing to prevent the projected agreements that could further peace.

Scarcely had the prospects for the conclusion of a treaty begun to appear at the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT-II) Talks when U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown demanded that the Pentagon be given the opportunity to develop--virtually immediately--a system of mobile ICBM's. The head of the U.S. Defense Department openly threatened that otherwise the United States would not sign an agreement.

Also last week the infamous E. Rostow, one of the strategists of the Vietnam War, delivered a philippic against strategic arms limitation. His arguments were not new: He joined the chorus of those who allege that SALT harms U.S. security.

A similar situation has been created around the British-U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on the total prohibition of nuclear tests. The possibilities, which have already been outlined, for a 5-year ban on all nuclear tests have engendered the opposition of the U.S. military-industrial complex. As a result, as is clear from the U.S. press, the U.S. representatives in Geneva may be sent instructions "of a more restricted orientation."

At the end of August the "hardliners" across the ocean once again started a fuss over the sale to the Soviet Union by Dresser Industries, of a plant to manufacture oil drilling equipment; this sale had been approved by the U.S. Government. The Washington STAR reported that a conference convened by Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, recommended that the decision to sell the equipment be rescinded. Time will tell how this will end. However, the matter obviously does not depend solely on this one figure. He is hardly so omnipotent that he himself determines Washington's policy of worsening relations between the United States and the USSR. There are other "springs" at work here.

It is well known that the world political climate depends to a large degree on the relations between our two countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with the United States for the sake of strengthening peace and is prepared to develop businesslike relations with it. But, as L.I. Brezhnev observed recently when he received A. Hammer, a representative of U.S. business, economic cooperation between our countries, as in all other areas, can be built successfully and can develop only on the basis of full equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It is precisely these principles that must form the foundation of detente and of the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, which is the only reasonable path of international development.

A Deal Is Being Prepared.

The situation in the Near East last week was marked, as before, by acute tension. The source is Israel's aggressive policy and the support that is invariably given to Israel from across the ocean. The imperialists, taking advantage of the situation that has developed as a result of the capitulatory actions of the Egyptian leadership, are now making every attempt to unite under their aegis the forces of Zionism--their main ally in this region--and Arab reaction, for an offensive against the independence of the Arab peoples and for a struggle against the progressive regimes of the Near East and the Palestinians' liberation movement.

The continuing occupation of Arab land by Israel, its fresh provocations against Lebanon and the intensified importation of U.S. military hardware (last week the U.S. Government announced that it intends to sell a new batch of weapons to Israel valued at $1.15 billion)--this is the background for the latest preparations for U.S. President J. Carter's meeting with Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin on the Near East, which opens at Camp David on 6 September. The West wants to depict the forthcoming American-organized talks as a path toward a Near East settlement. But in actual fact his venture is nothing but an attempt to save from ultimate failure the policy of separate deals in the Near East, which has been condemned in the Arab world and by the international public.

The talks at Camp David stand out in the eyes of the world as an anti-Arab plot designed to frustrate a genuine, just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in this troubled area. It is not fortuitous that these talks will be closed to the other interested parties.

What are the participants in the talks bringing to the meeting, and what are their roles? The Egyptian side, having embarked on the road of separate contacts with the Israeli aggressor, can only be a supplicant at the talks. Its claims to represent the interests of the entire Arab world, which were voiced on the eve of the Camp David meeting, are not taken seriously either in Israel or in the United States. Egypt's position has provided the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH with grounds for observing that, at Camp David, As-Sadat will have to act merely as an "executor of the imperialist and Zionist plan directed against the Arab nation."

In essence, M. Begin is bringing to the United States the same plan that was submitted to Egypt virtually as an ultimatum 10 months ago. The Begin-style settlement means that Israel is to retain the captured Arab territories, that the Palestinian people will not be able to implement their right to self-determination and that the Israeli military will not abandon its policing functions in that region. The Israeli prime minister declared unceremoniously that he has no reason to renounce this plan.

The White House, which, according to press reports, has surrounded the preparations for the talks in strict secrecy, has nevertheless allowed reports on its position to "leak out." This was clearly intentional. Planning to gain advantages from the planned separate deal, the U.S. administration has decided to prepare public opinion for a new shift in its Near East policy, envisaging direct U.S. military interference in that region. It is a question of deploying American troops on the West Bank of the Jordan and creating U.S. Air Force bases on the Sinai Peninsula. Other Washington "ideas" include the creation of American bases in Israel and the conclusion of a "defense treaty" with Tel Aviv. All these maneuvers are designed to extend the positions of imperialism, including its military positions, in that region. It is not out of place to recall that the Near East is in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union is far from indifferent to the direction in which events develop there.

Whatever the results of the Camp David talks, one thing is beyond doubt: The path of separate deals is leading further and further away from a just Near East settlement and complicating the resolution of the key questions of the Near East crisis.

At the same time, the real foundations of a Near East settlement are well known. They were again affirmed during the visit of A.H. Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Syria, to the USSR.

These foundations are the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own state and the insuring of the right of all states involved in the Near East conflict to independent existence and security.

As the joint Soviet-Syrian communique notes, the USSR and Syria decisively reject the path of separate deals and believe that it only serves the expansionist designs of Israel and its allies and undermines the possibility of achieving lasting peace in the Near East.

Against the Dictator

The general strike in Nicarragua, which has, as foreign newspapers write, assumed the nature of an uprising, has lasted for over a week now.

The grapes of wrath have long been ripening on Nicaraguan soil. The dictatorship of the Somoza family, which has been going on for more than 40 years, has transformed the country into a prison and has become rich on the people's blood and sweat. The facts say that there are hundreds of thousands of ruined people on the conscience of this family of butchers. But "in return" the dictators have made a nice round sum--the family's fortune is estimated at approximately $500 million.

It is natural that in this day of universal struggle against oppression and arbitrary rule, the Nicaraguan dictatorship could not have remained in power this long without support from powerful patrons. The Somoza family found such patrons in the United States. In 1977, U.S. military assistance to the bloody tyrant totaled $3 million, and this year, loans have reached $12 million. Of course, all this is not without its price. Paying for this support, Somoza has turned his country, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote, into a dream come true for capital investors.

The spark that kindled the present resistance was the bold act of a detachment of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN], which freed a group of political prisoners from the dictator's clutches. After this, the broad masses rose up against the hated regime. Fierce battles between the people and the chastizers are continuing in many parts of Nicaragua.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in an article entitled: "Somoza: Is the End Near?" that "Washington is experiencing anxiety at the thought that this year's events in Nicaragua could not only lead to civil war in that country, but could also spread to other central American countries."

The dictators' patrons have something to be anxious about. Their henchmen's positions are becoming increasingly shaky. The foundations of Pinochet's power in Chile are shaking, where the members of the ruling clique are fighting among themselves. The movement for liberation from dictatorships is gathering force throughout Latin America.

The Nicaraguan example indicates that the time when imperialism could dispose of the destinies of peoples at will is receding forever into the past.

CREATION OF INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS

LD0709111Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Candidate of Juridical Sciences G. Melkov article: "A Zone of Peace or a Zone of Conflicts?"]

[Text] In recent years, the Pacific Ocean has increasingly been the center of attention of states concerned by the increasing spread of the arms race to that area. There are serious reasons for such concern. Imperialist states are trying to concentrate a significant part of their nuclear potential in the expanses of the Pacific Ocean and in the air above it. It was the sea route to Asia, Africa and Latin America that was taken by the first colonizers, who laid waste the shores and enslaved whole peoples under the false pretext of spreading civilization. They have been followed by the modern "freedom fighters", who replaced them and who resort to the old "gunboat diplomacy" to support reactionary and racist regimes and suppress national liberation movements.

Peace-loving states are especially concerned by the new spiral in the naval arms race being incited by the United States. It is increasingly embracing the Pacific. There is the deployment of the Trident nuclear missile system, which makes it possible for missile-carrying submarines to keep the territories of other countries in their sights. There is the policy of mass construction of strategic cruise missiles, which are launched from bombers using military bases on foreign territory and the air above the Pacific. There is the construction of military bases on uninhabited and sparsely inhabited islands, where there is no danger of protests from the local population. There is the conclusion of bilateral agreements with states permitting the U.S. Armed Forces to use their territory, ports and air bases.

At present, the Pacific also attracts attention because its future legal status, which is being elaborated at the third UN Law of the Sea Conference, directly concerns the political, economic, trade and defense interests of all states.

In the opinion of socialist countries, as expressed in the main provisions of the action program on disarmament, the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones is one of the directions in which it is necessary to elaborate international agreements. The creation of such zones in various parts of the world is an important measure in regional military detente. It would promote the strengthening of the security of states forming part of such zones, as well as international security as a whole. The creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, in particular, would have great significance.

The proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a peace zone was put forward by Sri Lanka in 1970 at the third conference of nonalined states in Lusaka. Sri Lanka's initiative was supported by other Indian Ocean states at the 26th UN General Assembly session, which adopted a declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean "a peace zone in perpetuity." Since 1971, the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has been examined annually at routine sessions of the UN General Assembly. In 1972, a special committee on the Indian Ocean was set up to elaborate practical measures to implement the main provisions of the declaration.

It would seem that with the creation of a special committee the matter would move forward rapidly. However, this did not happen. In many years of work the special committee has not only not defined the peace zone in legal terms or determined ways and means of creating it, it has not even established its geographical boundaries, not to mention elaborating an action program for convening a conference on the Indian Ocean.

Representatives of Peking have made a special "contribution" to the work of the special committee. Closing its eyes to the construction of an American base on Diego Garcia Island--the main source of tension and a threat to the security of states in the region--Peking is mounting a demagogic campaign solely around the demand for the withdrawal of the navies of the two "superpowers" from the Indian Ocean.

What is meant by the term "peace zone" in relation to the Indian Ocean? One imagines that this concept involves something more than "demilitarization," "neutralization" and a "nuclear-free zone" taken individually. Obviously many of their elements will be essential constituent parts of the concept of a "peace zone," on condition that the basic freedoms of the open sea are preserved.

A very realistic step toward the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean would be the conclusion between the littoral states and those making intensive use of its waters of a special agreement, which would envisage, among others, such commitments as the nonuse of force or the threat of force in interstate relations, complete noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, and the strictly peaceful resolution of disputes through talks in accordance with the UN Charter.

An important contribution to insuring peace in that part of the world would undoubtedly include the elimination of foreign military bases and a ban on the creation of new ones, a ban on the deployment of weapons of mass destruction on the territory of Indian Ocean states and the renunciation of the deployment of strategic nuclear weapons there.

The Soviet Union has always favored the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. "The interests of the peoples of Asia, as well as the interests of peace in general," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "would be furthered by an agreement on reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean." The USSR's positive attitude to the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone was again confirmed at the 32d UN General Assembly session. The question of limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean was also raised by our country at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Its participants noted that the creation of peace zones in various regions, including the Indian Ocean, "could contribute to strengthening the security of the states located in such zones and international peace and security as a whole."

Talks began some time ago between the USSR and the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. The lead of the Soviet delegation stated at the session that, for now, it is a question of "freezing" military activity in the Indian Ocean at the present level. Of course, this is only a beginning. The Soviet Union is prepared to seek ways of decisively reducing this activity, including the elimination of foreign military bases. The idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, which has been put forward by states bordering on the ocean and supported by the majority of United Nations members, will thereby receive a more realistic outline.

It must, however, be noted that since February the United States has not been trying to continue the talks and has been stalling and maneuvering. At the same time, the Pentagon is stepping up the construction of the military base on Diego Garcia and erecting and modernizing military sites on the west coast of Australia.

Such actions are arousing growing concern among all peace-loving states, which advocate transforming the Indian Ocean into a region free from military conflicts. The urgency of the solution of this problem was stressed at the international conference on the creation of a peace zone in the Indian and Pacific oceans, which ended in Sydney recently. [paragraph continues]

The conference unanimously adopted a declaration supporting the idea of creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. Achieving this goal, the document says, presupposes the elimination of all foreign military bases in the region and Australia's withdrawal from the influence of NATO, with which it is connected through the ANZUS military bloc.

A practical solution to the problem of creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean would certainly be an important step toward the implementation of detente and a valuable contribution to the cause of consolidating international security in Asia and throughout the world.

'FEVERISH ACTIVITY' OF ANTIDETENTE FORCES 'MISLEADING'

LD061635Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Detente is an ally of peace, democracy and progress. That is precisely why it is disliked by those who oppose any changes in the world." The NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes.

As the weekly notes in its leading article, at a time when promising prospects opened for a further strengthening of universal peace, when the question has arisen of turning detente into a universal and irreversible process, the adversaries of peace sounded alarm. Having decided that detente "has gone too far," they are now trying to reverse mankind to the cold war times. "An alliance of opponents of detente, which is as varigated as a patch-work quilt and including from the American and other Atlantic 'hawks', the Peking great power chauvinist, Israeli extremists to the Vorster and Pinochet regimes, is forming in front of us."

But the interests of the opponents of detente, who are teaming up now, are not the same. Everyone is striving to use the other for its own aims, the NEW TIMES goes on to write. "Imperialism is by no means going to share its influence and power with Peking. It wants to see it only as an accessory in the struggle against the three great forces of the present: world socialism, the international working class and national lib ration movement. But some people are apparently so much eager to play the anti-Soviet 'Chinese trump card' that they do not think of the consequences of this short-sighted policy. The Peking leaders, who are offering themselves as allies to the class enemies of world socialism, hope to get access to NATO's military arsenals, to squeeze out of the Western bloc everything that is possible in order to discard it later."

"The feverish activity of the opponents of detente may perhaps create an exaggerated impression of their opportunities, the weekly notes. Dominating in the world today are the socialist community, the revolutionary, liberation forces of the present. They are vigilantly watching over the manoeuvres of the opponents of detente, timely exposing their designs and giving a firm rebuff to them.

SENATOR KENNEDY IN ALMA-ATA FOR WHO CONFERENCE

LD061546Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, September 6, TASS--Sabir Niyazbekov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan, described today the successes of the republic in developing its economy and culture and the organization of the public health system to U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy. The chairman of the U.S. Senate Health and Research Subcommittee arrived here to participate in the international conference on primary health care. The guest familiarised himself with the city, visited some medical institutions in Alma-Ata and laid flowers to the glory memorial in the city park.

On the same day Sabir Niyazbekov met Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran, participant in the international conference who was elected its vice-president.

## Holds Press Conference

LD062154Y Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Alma Ata, September 6, TASS--As chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for Health and Research of the U.S. Congress I have benefited much from my study of the Soviet experience of organising first aid. Much of what I have seen in the USSR is valuable. The impression is that this is an effective system, stated the American Senator Edward Kennedy. He is attending in the USSR an international conference on first aid that opened in the Soviet city of Alma Ata.

Edward Kennedy spoke at a press conference here. Replying to a question about Soviet-American relations in the field of public health, he declared for their further development. I believe that scientific exchanges in this field are important.

Touching on the importance of the conference in Alma Ata, Edward Kennedy said that it offers a possibility to exchange ideas and experience. One of the conference's prime aims is to achieve such interaction.

## PUGWASH CONFERENCE IN VARNA HEARS ZHIVKOV MESSAGE

LD011938Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Varna, September 1, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin and Vladimir Dmitriyev report: The 28th Pugwash Conference opened here today. It is attended by about 140 prominent scientists from 40 countries.

The conference in Varna is devoted to "global aspects of disarmement and international security". Its participants started the discussion of the most different pressing issues of disarmament, including limitation of strategic armaments, reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, prohibition of nuclear weapons and their trials, of the production of new types of weapon of mass destruction. All these issues are being considered in the light of the results of the recent special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly. In this connection, considered at the conference will be problems of "regional and global security", specifically the situation in the Middle East, in Africa and other parts of the world.

The participants in the Pugwash Conference will discuss questions of economic situation of developing countries.

Underlying the frank and free exchange of opinions by the participants in the conference, as it is characteristic of the Pugwash Movement, is the confidence that the dominant factor in international relations is detente, that should be made irreversible, and that science should be used only for the good of mankind and should never be used for its destruction.

Read out at the conference has been a message of greetings from Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Nowadays, the message runs, there is no reasonable alternative to peace. In the recent decade mankind has made major steps along the path of relaxation of international tension. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe put on the order of the day the struggle for supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere, for the measures to be taken to make this process irreversible. Well-known are numerous initiatives and consistent, persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in this direction.

Todor Zhivkov pointed to the great contribution made by the Pugwash Movement to the struggle for safeguarding peace and expressed confidence that the 28th conference would raise its voice against continuation of the arms race and for consolidation of international security.

## Results Reviewed

LD061032Y Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Varna, September 6, TASS--TASS special correspondents Oleg Anichkin and Vladimir Dmitriyev report: The five-day 28th Pugwash Conference has closed here. It was attended by some 140 world famous scientists from 40 countries of all continents.

The conference was devoted to "global aspects of disarmament and international security." Both in the report by the director general of the Pugwash Movement and the speeches by scientists in debates at various groups it was unanimously stressed that disarmament is the most pressing need of our times for ensuring a peaceful future for mankind. Satisfaction was expressed in this connection with the decisions of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, which attracted world public attention to this vital problem.

The participants in the conference devoted serious attention to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of strategic arms and expressed concern over the delay with the signing of a treaty.

The 28th Pugwash Conference has once again declared against the production and deployment of the neutron weapon, which is fraught with the threat of a growing possibility of the use of nuclear weapons.

The necessity of strengthening the policy of detente in the present-day international relations was stressed in Varna. Detente, as most scientists noted, is a key to the resolution of all the most important problems of our times. It must be of a permanent character and be complemented with international cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific fields.

Some participants in the conference made an attempt to split the Pugwash Movement in some or other way, artificially using with this aim in view the human rights issue. But most of the scientists declared for strengthening the unity of actions by the scientists.

Cooperation of scientists all over the world is necessary, and we want to contribute to disarmament, to ensuring security and progress, the TASS correspondents were told by Professor B.T. Feld, a noted American scientist. The Pugwash Movement is gaining momentum from year to year, it is becoming an influential and effective force, he noted.

The Pugwash Movement has appeared in the wide world arena, it has become an important factor in the struggle against the nuclear threat, said Soviet scientist Academician M. Markov. He noted the importance of broadening and strengthening international cooperation between scientists. The refusal of some American colleagues to cooperate with the Soviet colleagues and the Pugwash Movement was assessed at the conference in Varna as a great mistake, which must be rectified. This is necessary in the interests of peace.

GENSCHER SPEECH AT IPU CONFERENCE STRESSES DETENTE

LD062300Y Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, September 6, TASS--"There is no alternative to the policy of peace and equal partnership," the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said here today at the 65th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union. He stressed that the FRG "is making its contribution to the cause of detente in Europe, pursuing a policy of renunciation of the use of force, a policy of normalising relations with its Eastern neighbours. We regard this policy as a long-term direction, the minister added.

Noting the big importance of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that "the Final Act, which was signed in Helsinki, is a document determining a peaceful future on the basis of the realisation of detente and cooperation between states." The process of multilateral detente, started by the European conference, the minister said, would have been impossible without preceding bilateral efforts. In this connection he noted the importance of the treaties concluded by the FRG with the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the big importance of the visit to the FRG last May by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev and stated: "The joint declaration that was signed during the visit provides an orientation for the long-term development of our relations with the Soviet Union."

The FRG foreign minister spoke of "the decisive role of the United Nations Organisation in the efforts to achieve general disarmament." The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, he said, gave a new impulse to current and future talks on questions of disarmament.

The West German minister declared for the final uprooting of racial discrimination in South Africa and in the whole world. "The policy of apartheid is a rude violation of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of peoples," Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted.

The FRG foreign minister said that "the FRG's participation in the European Community and the Atlantic alliance remains an inalienable component part of the country's foreign policy."

LEBANON CALLS ON UN TO REVISE PEACE FORCE MANDATE

LD060914Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 6, TASS--Lebanon's permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation Ghassan Tuwayni has asked the Organisation of United Nations to convene the Security Council to revise the mandate of the U.N. forces in Lebanon.

In a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, he noted in particular that the Security Council shall examine the possibility of redefinition of the mandate so as to ensure full implementation of the U.N. decisions on the strict observance of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty. The initial six months have proved to be not enough for restoring the power of the legitimate government in the country's southern areas, Ghassan Tuwayni stressed.

CRAWFORD REEXAMINED; PROSECUTOR ASKS SUSPENDED SENTENCE

LD062008Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 6 September, TASS--Today at the Moscow City Court the examination continued of the criminal case charging a group of currency speculators with violating the rules governing currency operations.

Judging by the fact that Lev Mironov, presiding at the morning's judicial session, decided to reexamine the American citizen Francis Crawford, one can suppose that the court remained dissatisfied with the evidence of the accused and with his answers to the questions of the trial's participants. As yesterday's judicial session showed, Crawford chose a tactic of indiscriminate denials of even irrefutable evidence and a tactic of tricks and maneuvering.

At the reexamination Crawford again declined to give precise and clear answers to questions. In spite of the fact that his illegal activity is being exposed by the evidence of witnesses, official documents and material evidence, Crawford today continued to stick to his tactics.

Explaining Crawford's position at the court session, a Soviet lawyer attending the trial told a TASS correspondent that Crawford is obviously confident of being supported by the Western press, whose representatives, as is evident from their reports from Moscow, are not interested in giving accurate information about the trial, although they had the opportunity of confirming the uncontrovertibility of the evidence of illegal activities and of the insincerity of the defendant's behavior.

Crawford told the court in his own defense that he paid for his major expenses in the USSR in foreign currency. Therefore, he supposedly did not need Soviet money. The witness Izabella Nalchan, Crawford's secretary and interpreter, who handled his financial affairs in Moscow, testified that the vast majority of Crawford's expenses were paid in Soviet rubles. He was unable to tell the court anything intelligible about their appearance.

Crawford was shown his entry and exit customs declarations, which show that the currency he imported far exceeded the sum that can be exported from the USSR without the required entries from the Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank), recording an exchange of his money for Soviet rubles. Asked by the judge to account for the "disappearance" of major amounts of his foreign currency in Moscow, the defendant again tried to maneuver and said without the slightest embarrassment: "There must be some confusion here."

Sticking to his version, Crawford asserted that he had used foreign currency to pay for telephone calls and transportation in the USSR and that the evidence presented by the court was falsified. Thus, the court was compelled to call as a witness Lyudmila Tsareva, a senior accountant of the Intourist travel agency, who had helped Crawford. In answer to questions Tsareva told the court that Crawford had used large amounts of Soviet money to make the payments in question. The court was handed the necessary financial documents of Intourist, which prove that Crawford had lied.

In the course of questioning, Crawford requested that his application to the USSR Foreign Trade Bank for 4,000 Soviet rubles and 300 Series "D" checks in exchange for Bank of America checks be admitted as evidence. The court granted Crawford's request and called upon the Foreign Trade Bank to provide the necessary information.

The official reply received by the court from the Foreign Trade Bank reads as follows: U.S. citizen Crawford did indeed make such an application to the Foreign Trade Bank and was granted permission to exchange currency. However, as the bank's accounts confirm, Crawford did not make use of this permission.

Nevertheless, Crawford continued to assert that he had bought the 4,000 rubles. the judge's question as to what currency he had used to acquire this sum, given that customs declarations for that period show that Crawford himself noted that he had exported from the USSR as much foreign currency and Bank of America checks as he had imported, the defendant stated that he was changing his testimony. Crawford said that he had bought the 4,000 rubles not with American checks that he had, but with Bank of America checks, which he had obtained at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The judge's next question was: Would he agree to his testimony that he had bought the 4,000 rubles with checks obtained at the embassy being incorporated into the trial record? Crawford, after a moment's hesitation, answered: "You could."

Following this, the court returned to questioning witnesses, who gave evidence concerning the concrete monetary deals by Kiselev and his accomplices. The court started discussions on the trial.

The trial continues.

## Prosecutor's Summation

LD071158Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1051 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--The Moscow City Court is continuing its examination of the criminal charges against a group of currency dealers for violating the rules on currency operations.

At the evening session of the court on Wednesday, after questioning of the witness and study of the material evidence, Mikhail Ilukhin, the prosecutor, made his summation.

The state prosecutor said that the guilt of all the accused had been proved. Three of them had given candid repentences and admitted their guilt. But the American citizen Francis Crawford, in spite of the fact that he was completely exposed by the testimonies of the witnesses, the other defendants who were his accomplices, and by the material evidence, continued to deny the obvious facts. He did this despite the fact that he could not give the court any kind of clear explanation of the sources of his additional illegal income in the USSR and, other than his denials, could say nothing intelligible to the court.

Condemning Crawford's illegal activity and his conduct in court, the prosecutor nevertheless drew the court's attention to the fact that while in Moscow Crawford lived and behaved as was accepted in the world in which he was born and raised--where hypocrisy and deceit, predatory instincts and selfishness, and indifference to people's fates are the norm. The prosecutor expressed the opinion that in passing sentence on Crawford it would be advisable to take into account that he is an employee of the American International Harvester Company, with which the Soviet Union has good trade relations, which promote the development of relations between our two countries.

Considering all this, the prosecutor asked for a suspended sentence of 5 years' imprisonment for Crawford.

Having reviewed the aggravating and extenuating circumstances affecting the guilt of the other defendants, the prosecutor asked for penalties of 5 years' imprisonment for Kiselev, 4 years' imprisonment for Solovyeva, and 5 years' imprisonment for Kiseleva, suspended.

Then, after counsels' and the defendants' summations, the court retired to consider its verdict.

ENERGY DEPARTMENT UNDER SCHLESINGER HAS MILITARY ROLE

LD061333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "The 'Little Pentagon'"]

[Text] Many U.S. legislators, politicians and journalists call James Schlesinger "the energy tsar." It is, of course, no accident that this cabinet member has been given a monarchical title. The head of the Department of Energy, which was created 4 August last year by an act of Congress, acquired "disquieting powers and authority over energy production, prices and reserves," Congressman Broyhill observed. The Federal Energy Administration, the Federal Power Commission, and the Energy Research Commission have been incorporated into the new department. Important functions of the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and Interior and other institutions have been given to the Department of Energy. There are some 20,000 civil servants under Schlesinger's leadership. Its annual budget is $10 billion.

The new department was located in the Forrestal Building (named after a former U.S. defense secretary who became insane because of his anti-Soviet hysteria and committed suicide). This massive edifice, located between the White House and the Capitol, is still called "the little Pentagon" because, until recently, it belonged to the Defense Department. These walls are very familiar to many of the leading officials of the Department of Energy. Of the 25 top officials, 9 are former Pentagon men, and 7 are professionals in nuclear energy who are well versed in military matters.

Indeed, James Schlesinger himself is quite "at home" in the little Pentagon. Since his early years, his life has been linked with military affairs. In 1969, the 30-year old doctor of economics published a work entitled "The Political Economy of National Security; An Investigation into Economic Aspects of Contemporary Antagonism." It would have been more accurate to entitle the work "The Political Economy of the Military-Industrial Complex." Its main thesis was the need to insure "at any cost" the supremacy of the United States. The doors to the Rand Corporation--militarist brain trust-- were hospitably opened to the author. In the latter half of the sixties he was invited to work in the capital as a government consultant on military budget and energy problems. His very rapid climb up the ladder of the Washington hierarchy started at the beginning of this decade under R. Nixon. In 1971, Schlesinger became chairman of the quasi-military Atomic Energy Commission. In 1973, he became director of the CIA and in the same year, secretary of defense. He became dizzy from such rapid advancement. The Pentagon chief's aggressiveness reached overwhelming proportions. He was reluctant to admit the positive changes in Soviet-U.S. relations. In endless speeches he made intimidating remarks about the "dangers of detente" and "the Soviet military threat," declared that the idea of the United States being the first to launch a nuclear attack was conceivable, propagandized the theory of "limited nuclear war," and forcefully advocated increasing the Pentaton's budget.

During the 1976 election campaign, Schlesinger launched some clamorous propaganda activity. He dispensed aggressive foreign policy recommendations in all directions. He did not feel embarrassed about advising the candidates of various rival parties and groups--R. Reagan, H. Jackson and, ultimately, J. Carter.

After the Democrats' election victory, the forces of the military-industrial complex persistently recommended their favorite once again for the post of defense secretary. But although Schlesinger did not make it to the gray Pentagon building on the southern bank of the Potomac, he was soon heading the "little Pentagon."

Few Americans look at the voluminous law establishing the Department of Energy. Even if they do, it is to no avail. The document defines the broad military functions of the department. The most important of these is "leadership and implementation of nuclear arms programs and also other national security functions, including research and development on nuclear weapons." In the words of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, Schlesinger is charged with the task of "supervising the development of nuclear weapons and those programs that were previously unier the jurisdiction of the Energy Research and Development Administration."

But why, the economic monthly asks, must the development of nuclear weapons be part of the activity of the Department of Energy and not of the Department of Defense? This is the main "secret" of the atomic militarists: to conceal within the maze of the 19 main energy programs the magnitude of the sinister work on building up and modernizing the U.S. thermonuclear arsenal.

The department's $10 billion budget is a charade. It was by mere chance that Washington journalists and, subsequently, legislators found out that the innocent-looking title of "public works" in the Energy Research and Development Administration's budget concealed appropriations for the manufacture of neutron weapons. Many members of Congress declared that this was a sensational revelation to them.

It has emerged that this monstrous nuclear weapon was born in the Atomic Energy Commission's laboratories at Livermore and Los Alamos. J. Schlesinger himself, when he was chairman of the commission, gave the go-ahead for the neutron bomb. And when he headed the Department of Defense, the manufacture of neutron weapons became, according to the magazine ATLANTIC, "a major development project." In the text of the secretary's 21 October 1975 press conference, we discover some interesting words: He called the Lance missile "an especially important element of our front line deployment." "This is an extremely important element in the deployment of any tactical nuclear forces." The words "in Europe" are added here. It is now perfectly clear that "the special importance" of neutron warheads was pointed out to the "initiated."

The White House's decision to temporarily postpone the production of neutron weapons has by no means quelled Schlesinger's ardor. As the U.S. press reports, plans for new "neutron varients" are in full swing in his department, with the encouragement of the Pentagon, and components for artillery shells and warheads for Lance missiles, which can be rapidly converted into nuclear weapons, are being prepared. Plans include the creation of specialized equipment for the expanded production of neutron warheads.

It is typical that the people most interested in the implementation of these programs are staying in the background. These are the bosses of the big military-industrial corporations--Rockwell International, Monsanto and Bendix--that will be entrusted with the production of neutron weapons. They expect to make a large amount of money--approximately $3 billion (this figure was cited in Congress by Senator M. Hatfield, citing expert opinion). These three companies are only a small part of the "atom complex" (the core of the military-industrial complex), which is deeply interested in the nuclear arms race. Militarists from both the big and the little Pentagons are their closest partners and allies in this lethal business.

The neutron bomb is only the tip of the iceberg. The congressional "hawks" themselves--J. Stennis, S. Nunn and others--in an attempt to play down its danger, let out the secret: They admitted that the Department of Energy has many programs for the development of various kinds of nuclear warheads.

The status of Schlesinger's department also includes its active participation in the shaping of U.S. foreign policy. Much information has filtered through to the press about the fact that Schlesinger often gives the White House secret recommendations, which are invariably directed at undermining the process of detente.

This summer, according to the Washington POST, the secretary personally conveyed to the President's office a "top secret letter", in which he attempted to torpedo the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on a total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Attempts are made to keep secret the contents of the "energy tsar's" conversations during his foreign tours, but informed journalists have revealed that his "personal diplomacy" is approximately the same as that of Brzezinski. He invariably intimidates foreign figures with "the growth of the Soviet threat" and calls for the intensification of NATO's military might. He himself revealed slightly one of the aspects of his activity in an address to the U.S. Army Association, when he brought up a "task of military nature"--"insuring real security" for sources of Near East oil.

A trip by the energy secretary to the PRC is now being planned. An earlier trip took place in 1976. At that time Schlesinger openly delivered provocative speeches about the "quite patent threat from the north", which is allegedly hanging over China, and he declared Peking to be almost an ally of the United States. These utterances were flattering to the Peking hegemonists. For them, Schlesinger is a "man who has realized better than others the dangers of detente," reported Leslie Gelb, now a high-ranking State Department figure. So far, official Washington has refused to provide correspondents with any information about the possible trip by the energy secretary. But it does not take much imagination to realize that it is a question of yet another reckless attempt to play the "China card."

These are some of the features of the intensifying activity of the "little Pentagon," which has become an important component of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Quite obviously, this activity is aimed at giving an extra twist to the arms race and at increasing international tension.

PENTAGON PLANS TO SELL MODERN F-5 JETS TO TAIWAN

LD062301Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1937 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Government is broadening its trade in modern weapons abroad despite the administration's widely proclaimed aim of reducing the volume of deliveries of lethal goods to foreign states. As the local press reports, the Pentagon is now considering plans to sell very modern F-5 jet fighters to Taiwan. The number of aircraft and the price for which they will be sold are not yet known. The fighter that will be sold, local observers stress, is a special model of the F-5 aircraft, which the manufacturer is designing to have a combat radius insufficient to present a threat to continental China.

NEW YORK ARAB TRADE BAN 'SYMBOL' OF U.S.-ISRAEL TIES

LD061552Y Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

["Israel's 'American' Card"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, September 6, TASS--Edward Koch, the mayor of New York, signed into law on Tuesday the bill prohibiting New York companies from doing business with the Arab countries taking part in the economic blocade of Israel.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, the mayor started a campaign for the adoption of such discriminatory legislation already at the time when he was a member of the U.S. Congress. Then he proved to be a rabid supporter of Israel, closely linked with the pro-Zionist lobby on the Capitol Hill. Signing the bill now, Edward Koch said that the new municipal document is a symbolic gesture, whose aim is to rally the support of all U.S. monopolies for Israel's economic interests.

This "symbolic gesture" is a reflection of the "special partnership" between Washington and Tel Aviv, which is based on the identity of certain economic and political interests of the two countries. The Israeli policy of aggression and frustration of a just Middle East settlement accords with the interests of all the forces of the USA, which are opposing international detente. In their turn, the Zionist circles basing themselves on their support strive to implement plans for the creation of "great Israel," to keep hold of the captured Arab lands. Already now, Tel Aviv controls a territory that is seven times as big as the territory of Israel originally established by the United Nations Organization.

Tel Aviv's militaristic course for artificially keeping up tension in the Middle East ensures a profitable market situation for Washington's arms dealers. Over the last decade, for example, Israeli arms purchases have grown 15-fold, while international, chiefly American, monopolies capitalize on the Israeli orders. Thus, a vicious circle was formed of the interconnection of the Israeli top crust and the imperialist circles of the United States.

The powerful pro-Israeli lobby in Washington keeps a vigilant eye what the USA considers the interests of Tel Aviv. This is seen already from the fact that since the very first days of its existence, Israel has accounted for nearly a half of military and economic aid which is given by the USA to foreign states. In 1974, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff committee, George Brown, frankly said talking to students of Duke University, that the Israelis were coming to the Pentagon and demanding the latest military equipment. When answered that Congress might not agree to such supplies, they replied: "The Congress is not your worry. We shall cope with the Congress ourselves."

The new municipal law was passed at a time when the separate talks at Camp David have opened. It really proved to be a symbolic gesture, a reminder of the fact that the "special partnership" between Washington and Israel is in effect.

LATE REPORT: CRAWFORD RECEIVES 5-YEAR SUSPENDED SENTENCE

LD071448Y Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--The Moscow City Court ended today the trial of a group case involving the Kiselev couple, Solovyeva and American citizen Crawford who were charged with violating rules on currency operations.

The guilt of all of them was proved fully during the court sessions.

After considering aggravating and extenuating circumstances for everyone of them, the court sentenced Kiselev to five years and Solovyeva to four years in prison and Kiseleva and Crawford each--to a five year suspended prison term.

CHINA

IZVESTIYA ARGUES FUTILITY OF PRC TEPRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD070941Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[B. Nikolayev article: "Peking Falsifiers"]

[Text] It is well-known that, embarking on the path of great-Han chauvinism, the Maoist leaders began long ago to make claims on the territories of states neighboring China and to draw up "records" and "registers" of their territorial claims against different countries.

Of course, it is difficult for the Chinese leaders to speak openly of their inordinate and preposterous claims to foreign lands--that would mean exposing themselves as the most inveterate expansionists. For it is not just a question of claims to more than 1.5 million square kilometers of the Soviet Union's territory--the implementation of the expansionist schemes of Peking, which claims millions of square kilometers of foreign lands, would mean nothing more or less than the elimination of a whole series of independent states such as Mongolia which, according to the schemes of the Maoist leaders, should "revert" to being part of China. Is this fantasy? Yes, of course, in our era when about 100 new independent states have appeared on the map it is difficult to call these schemes anything other than reckless daydreams.

However, it would be wrong to forget that the Chinese leaders have seriously entertained schemes and plans of this kind and have repeatedly voiced them. Thus, in conversation with journalist E. Snow, his American friend, back in the thirties, Mao Tse-tung expressed the conviction that Mongolia would automatically revert to China after the victory of the revolution there. And in 1939, in his work "The Chinese Revolution and the CCP," Mao Tse-tung listed among the territories lost by China as a result of the aggression by the imperialist powers-along with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao (which, incidentally, still remains effectively outside the PRC)--historically independent states such as Bhutan, Nepal, Korea, Burma and Annam.

The meaning and significance of statements of this kind became evident when the Maoists revealed the great-power chauvinist essence of their policy line. In order to buttress their expansionist ambitions the Chinese leaders have always striven to mobilize specially selected and appropriately prepared "historical arguments," utilizing in this the ageold experience of the Chinese emperors' court historiographers, including, of course, the extensive techniques of falsifying historical facts and documents.

Another epidemic of "historical" research--apparently serious--has been raging once again in Peking in the last few months.

As though a magic wand had been waved, batches of reeking little articles, pamphlets and even fat volumes intended to buttress the Chinese leaders' expansionist plans have once again been pouring from the presses. This whole turbid stream is totally permeated with chauvinism, anti-Soviet lies and distortions of elementary historical truth.

Thus, for instance, KWANGMING DAILY, which has been presented as a "scientific" organ that stands above the immediate requirements of the day, recently featured an item reiterating in the most unpardonable form the absurd claims to the lands of the Soviet Far East. This time KWANGMING DAILY decided to introduce some "new" words of its own into this old, boring song.

In order to please the Chinese expansionists, the newspaper attempts this time to utilize the results of archeological excavations in the Suifanho area in southeast Heilungkiang Province. It alleges that these archeological excavations prove the existence of links between the ancient cultures of the peoples who inhabited Manchuria and the central regions of China. This, it says, confirms that even the authorities of the Tang Dynasty (7th Century a.d.) "exercised jurisdiction" "over the Ussuri Basin, Suifenho and vast lands right up to the Sea Of Japan."

In passing, KWANGMING DAILY attacks expert Soviet historians, attempting unsuccessfully to "expose" them as the perpetrators of some kind of imaginary "contradictions," and it even cites quotations from the works of these scientists in this attempt. However, the Chinese authors are not suggesting that the reader follow the conclusions derived from a comparison of these quotations. They evidently overlooked something--or to be more accurate, "failed to distort" it. The truth is that the authors from KWANGMING DAILY did not manage to disprove anything said by the Soviet scientists who demonstrated that from prehistoric times through the end of the 19th century the northeastern regions of China were inhabited not by Chinese but by indigenous nationalities of Churchen, Turkic, Khitan, Mongolian and Manchurian origin.

As for the actual "logic" of the item featured in KWANGMING DAILY, it is by no means new. It is well known. For it is the same old great-Han Sinocentrism which, being based on Confucian ideology, was propagated from time immemorial by China's feudal rulers and their servants. They always strove to suggest to everyone that China--"the middle state"--was situated in the center of the "earth" and that all other countries and peoples were merely vassals and tributaries of the Chinese emperors.

But this concept, which was designed to help strengthen the position of the emperors and ruling classes of feudal China, is not only not questionable but is fundamentally at variance with reality. China was never the only state in either the world or the east Asian region. It has always found itself within a system of relations with many states and peoples independent of it including, first and foremost, the countries with which it had a common border. By blindly following the beliefs of past emperors and their officials it is possible, when you have found a Chinese coin or any other object somewhere, to declare the place where it was found to have been under the "jurisdiction" of a particular ancient Chinese dynasty. However, just what kind of scientific historical grounds are there for this? Is this proof?

It is historically well-known--of which the KWANGMING DAILY authors apparently have no knowledge--that since ancient times goods and objects have often "migrated" tens of thousands of kilometers from their place of origin in the course of international trade. On this basis, won't the Chinese want to make territorial claims to the whole world?...

On the other hand, there is no need for any archeological excavations in order to establish where China's border once ran, for the Great Wall of China has been well preserved to the present day. And it would be laughable to assert that it was constructed in order to protect Chinese from Chinese.

As for northeast China, of which the KWANGMING DAILY item writes, material evidence has been preserved to this day that even under the Manchu Ching Dynasty, the border of China proper ran along the so-called "willow palisade" in the depths of Manchuria, hundreds of kilometers from the Amur.

Of course, in China's long history there have been emperors and rulers who sought to expand the empire's territory through expansionist policy and brutal campaigns against neighboring countries--as a result of which certain peoples a long way from China fell under the yoke of Chinese conquerors at particular periods. This still does not mean that these lands became Chinese by virtue of these conquests. For periods when the Chinese empire was expanding were repeatedly succeeded by periods of a decline in its strength and the loss of not only temporarily conquered territories, but also its own fundamental territories.

Moreover, throughout history China itself became the object of foreign conquest, losing its political independence, for long periods of time. It was conquered by the Huns (Hsiung-Nu), Turks, Khitans, Churchens, Tangut, Mongols and later by the Manchurians--that is by neighboring peoples bordering China. And this has happened since the 7th century a.d. which the item featured in KWANGMING DAILY refers to. It would be interesting to know how the Mongols and later the Manchurians could conquer China while they themselves were under the "jurisdiction" of the Chinese emperors? Moreover, as the study of history, including the aforementioned instance of the "willow palisade," shows, in the 17th and 18th centuries the "jurisdiction" of the Manchurian rulers themselves extended over the entire territory of the present day northeast China.

The conclusion is clear: The vain attempts of the authors of the KWANGMING DAILY item and the results of the "discoveries" over which they fuss like a child with a new toy prove nothing and are incapable of proving anything except the authors' zeal aimed at somehow buttressing the Chinese leaders' expansionist aspirations and groundless territorial claims. The new attacks of "historical fever" will yield Peking precisely nothing. This campaign can result in only one thing: the further, still more complete exposure of the Chinese leadership's expansionist schemes.

PRC'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY SCORED AS ANTI-ARAB

LD032240Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Peking's Activity in the Middle East"]

[Text] News agencies everywhere are drawing attention to the sharp increase in the PRC's activity in the Middle East. Recently, a large number of Chinese diplomatic, trade and military delegations have poured into Middle Eastern countries; the flow of these delegations continues to rise. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng intends to visit the Middle East at the invitation of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

There is one very obvious thing that characterizes Peking's increasing diplomatic activities in the Arab countries. One can clearly observe in all of Peking's actions in this area the policy of siding with imperialism, of rapprochement with the Arab reactionary regimes and of moving away from supporting the Arab patriotic forces. Only a very short time ago, Peking's leaders were trying to gain political capital by raising a hue and cry about their relations with some sections of the Arab national liberation movement, and in particular the Palestinian resistance movement, the patriots of the gulf region and others. But that pseudosupport was nothing more than a trick and a deception. Peking, as it is becoming clearer now, regarded its relations with the patriotic forces in the Arab world as a means for realizing its international policy.

The West German STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrote: China has reversed in its Middle East Policy. Only 5 years ago, Peking supported only the Palestinian organizations struggling for liberation. Now, the majority of the Palestinian organizations complain that Peking is supporting the Arab reactionaries and traitors. Peking's attitude toward the Arab progressive regimes has also completely changed. Until very recently, Peking pretended that it was an ally of these regimes. Together with the Arab reactionary regimes and the imperialist forces, Peking has adopted an attitude towards the PDRY, which is in fact hostile. It is a fact that Peking shed tears when the antirevolutionary June plot failed in the PDRY, to the results of the Cairo meeting of the Arab League, when, in the presence of the representatives of the progressive Arab countries, resolutions were adopted to freeze relations with the PDRY.

The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZAVA wrote: China's diplomatic activity was one reason for the current situation in the PDRY. Peking, who has been following with unconcealed pleasure how reaction in the Arab world has tightened its grip around the throat of the progressive forces, has quickly found a common language with those who today are putting hard pressure on the PDRY.

The change in Chinese policy has a logical explanation. Peking obviously hopes to gain a double advantage from this. On the one hand, the Chinese leaders want to please the imperialist circles in the West by abandoning their support for the national liberation movement. On the other hand, they regard their new reactionary friends as temporary travelling companions within Peking's efforts to ensure for China more advantageous positions in the Middle East itself and also in the gulf region. It is for this reason that China defended the separate talks being conducted by As-Sadat with Israel. At the same time, when the greater part of the Arab countries regard the coming Camp David meeting as a new round in the capitulatory actions, Peking has adopted an attitude of actual support for this conference. By openly supporting the Israeli-Egyptian separate deals, Peking is demonstrating its desire to unite with the forces of imperialism and reaction disregarding the harm which Cairo's capitulatory line is doing to the interests of the Arab countries. In this respect, SAWT AL-FALASTIN writes that Cairo's current line in the Middle East helps to realize the main goals of the Arabs' two enemies, Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Anti-Sovietism occupies a special place in Peking's Middle East policy. Peking frightens the Arab countries with the imaginary Soviet threat. And thus, it diverts the Arabs' intention from the real calamities and dangers, and it, in fact, defends the U.S. anti-Arab line. According to China, the reason for all the calamities in the Middle East is not the United States but the Soviet Union.

It is quite evident that Peking's policy today constitutes a threat to the Arab peoples, which is not less than that of the imperialist policy itself which is being pursued by the United States and Israel. The Lebanese newspaper AL-LIWA said for instance that this policy is causing a great deal of anxiety to all the peoples of the world, including the Arab peoples who used to regard China as an ally in the revolutionary national liberation struggle, and who do not want to see China's development taking place on the basis of hostility toward the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, AL-LIWA adds, has been standing up for many years to the plots of U.S. imperialism and Western colonialism against the liberation struggle. Therefore, any policy directed against the Soviet Union and against its role in the international arena is incompatible with the radical interests of the peoples of the world.

To sum up what we have said, we should point out that China's present policy in the Middle East meets, in some way, that of imperialism and reaction and its also supplements the anti-Arab policy of the imperialist circles. Regardless of what methods the Peking leaders use to camouflage their Middle East policy, they will not be able to conceal this obvious fact.

TRUE NATURE OF PRC'S DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE DISCUSSED

LD061726Y Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Western propaganda is trying to present the recent foreign tour of the Chinese leader, Hua Kuo-feng, as an unprecedented diplomatic offensive. But judging by some very significant signs this offensive is far from being peaceful or constructive. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Georgiy Tanov writes:

Indeed, it's very hard to believe that the ruling oligarchy in China has peaceful intentions, since its foreign policy is based on the Mao doctrine of the inevitability and even desirability of global wars and universal bloodletting. And there is also another aspect to the problem. History has shown that intensified militarization always begins with claims to neighboring people and countries and Peking today has laid such claims to about 10 countries. There were China's provocations against India, Burma, the Soviet Union and especially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Incidentally, the provocations against Vietnam are patterned after the actions typical for the imperialists and colonialists.

But of course, aggressive ambitions have to have a material backing. That is why the frequent visits to other countries by high-ranking Chinese officials is actually a prelue to the main (?stage) of Peking's diplomatic offensive and that is the visit to the capitals of the NATO countries. And it's not peace that they are going to discuss there. Incidentally, that stage has already begun on a lower and more secret level. I have in mind the contacts of the Chinese military circles with corresponding quarters in the NATO countries.

The world press also writes about the hundreds and thousands of Chinese students and experts that are going to invade the West. They will be mastering technology and equipment that are far from being peaceful. Such an offensive, so-called, such a specific appearance of Peking on the international scene, suits very well certain quarters in the West. Commenting on the foreign tour of the Chinese leader and his ministers, the Western propaganda stresses the anti-Soviet nature of Peking's course. Naturally, the imperialists and all sorts of reactionaries want to make the biggest use of this pathological anti-Sovietism of the Maoist oligarchy, and that includes the efforts of the Western propaganda to present the Chinese diplomatic offensive as an anti-Soviet strategy and as an episode in the relations of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union and nothing more.

In other words, the West would like to lull the vigilance of the people and conceal the global character of Peking's big-power ambitions and cover up the ever more clearly marked alliance of the most reactionary forces, profiting at the expense of war and war preparations. All this has once already taken place. In the thirties, the predecessors of today's Western politicians also tried to picture fascist Germany and militarist Japan as a sort of little red riding hood and the Soviet Union as the big bad wolf. It is also well-known what the result was. The Hitler troops reached the borders of tropical Africa and the Japanese were close to Australia and there were millions of killed, crippled and homeless.

PRC CASTIGATED FOR FLIRTATION WITH IMPERIALISM

LD021432Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 2, TASS--The present Chinese leaders, while employing in practice Mao's concept of "three worlds," are flirting with the imperialist forces led by the USA and its allies, interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states, and give assistance to subversive and reactionary elements, writes the Japanese weekly CHUGOKU JIJIO KENYU.

Such a policy is needed by Peking for realizing its hegemonistic aspirations and for concealing the setback of its home policy from the Chinese people, the weekly writes. During the first years after its liberation, the PRC achieved certain successes thanks to the great material, technical and other assistance which was given selflessly by the Soviet Union in order to help China restore and build up its economy. But as a result of the Great Leap policy and then the Cultural Revolution the Maoists brought the country to the verge of an economic collapse. Blaming others for their own mistakes and failures and trying to distract the attention of the people, the leadership of China began attacking the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the international democratic movement while mercilessly suppressing all those inside the country who opposed such an adventurist policy.

The present leaders of Peking have gone even further. They officially proclaimed the Soviet Union their "main enemy" and slided down to fawning upon the imperialist forces. They are actively negotiating with a view to creating a united anti-Soviet front and are planning to establish an American-Chinese military alliance. It is not for nothing, CHUGOKU JIJIO KENKYU says, that this policy is welcomed in the West and is supported by reactionary circles.

Peking is making every effort to secure support by the USA, Western Europe and Japan in order to build up its military might, the magazine says. This year China intends to buy 10 billion dollars worth of arms and military equipment in Western countries. China's military appropriations under the current state budget have already reached 40 percent. It is only natural that such tremendous arms spending should adversely affect the living standards of the Chinese people and the country's economy.

In pursuing its expansionist foreign policy, the present Maoist leadership of China increasingly interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, takes subversive elements and groupings under its wing, thus trying to divide the ranks of the democratic parties and then use this for its hegemonistic aims. China seeks by any means to put pressure on the neighbouring countries, to subject them to its influence. As for states which reject such a policy of blackmail and diktat, Peking openly threatens them, and even goes as far as to kindle military conflicts. Such a foreign policy of Peking, the weekly stresses, offers an example of great-power aspirations and hegemonism.

This dangerous policy cannot but cause serious concern among democratically minded people in the world who want to preserve peace and to avert a new war, the weekly says in conclusion.

III. 7 Sep 78 C 7 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

IGOR ORLOV COMMENTS ON PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON PENG PAI

LD051752Y Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

["Sacrilege..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

The Peking newspaper JEN MINH JIH PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] has published a lengthy story covering almost two pages devoted to the 49th anniversary of the death of an outstanding figure of the Communist Party of China in the twenties, Peng Pai, at the hands of Chiang Kai-shek men. Characterising Peng Pai as one of the main leaders of the peasantry in the Chinese revolution, the newspaper notes that a considerable part of young people may not know anything about him.

But as a matter of fact, Peng Pai's name has been crossed out for many years from the history books of the Communist Party of China and buried in oblivion in Maoist China. Moreover, while Chiang Kai-shek once made short work of Peng Pai and killed eight members of his family, the Maoists continued most brutally their short shrift of the companions in arms, relatives and next of kin of the outstanding revolutionary.

Thus, Peng Pai's aged mother was secretly put in prison and died there. The elder son of the revolutionary hero was killed by the Maoists and the relatives were told about his death only eight years later. It is still unknown where he was buried. Peng Pai's niece was severely persecuted and his cousin was killed by one of the Maoists, who held the post of chief of investigation department of the district public security board. Many people, who did not conceal that they revered the memory of Peng Pai and who protested against burying his name in oblivion, were severely persecuted.

Nowadays, Mao's successors are trying to present things as if they held Peng Pai's memory sacred. And if the name of the revolutionary was buried in oblivion and his comrades-in-arms and relatives were victimized, this happened not on the will of the Helmsmen, who, as is well known, was the initiator of the mass extermination of party cadres dedicated to the revolution, but through the fault of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," who acted jointly with him. In doing so, JEN MINH JIH PAO is passing over in silence the fact that at the time, when short work was made of Peng Pai's supporters, the present Peking leaders played far from the last role in the state, and they are responsible for these outrages. They are also passing over in silence the fact that at present the Peking leaders are almost as brutally making short work of all whom they consider 'unwelcome' to them. An evidence of this are the endless, successive campaigns of "purges," mass repressions, reports about which are coming from China.

Thus, the contemporary "admirers" of revolutionary Peng Pai are grieving over the corpses of those for whose death they are themselves responsible.

PRAVDA CITES YUGOSLAV PRESS, BLOC REACTION ON HUA VISIT

LD061215Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[TASS 1 September roundup: "Foreign Press on Hua Kuo-feng's Trip"]

[Excerpts] In connection with the completion of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to a number of countries the foreign press is continuing to publish commentaries and other materials expressing different views of the results and aims of this trip.

Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia can be called historic, TANJUG declares. This visit, the agency notes, "has been assessed throughout the world as a visit which asserts the principles of equality and noninterference, mutual respect and territorial integrity and as an event which may have a positive influence on the entire complex of international relations." The visit showed that "the two countries' positions on a great number of issues are close or coincide while the differences in views are not and will not be an obstacle to the deepening and full development of comprehensive relations."

As TANJUG reports, S. Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has addressed a meeting of Slovenia's political aktiv in Ljubljana at which he spoke of the results of the talks with Hua Kuo-feng. "The cooperation between Yugoslavia and China," S. Dolanc declared, "is not aimed against anyone and is not developing to the detriment of our relations with other countries, as a section of the foreign press has tendentiously and sometimes absurdly wanted to show."

Talking about the cooperation between the LCY and the CCP, S. Dolanc mentioned that the LCY maintains contacts with practically every communist party in the world and with many socialist, social democratic and other democratic organizations and movements, including some with which relations were severed or frozen at certain periods. We talked openly with the Chinese comrades, S. Dolanc continued, about many specific political conditions in Asia, Africa and Europe. And here the two sides did not subscribe to absolutely identical views; however, we set forth our views and experience to one another in a comradely fashion, S. Dolanc declared.

Under the headline "Success of Hua Kuo-feng's Visit" BORBA has published a commentary saying that Hua Kuo-feng's first visit to Yugoslavia was completely successfully and that it has contributed to a better acquaintance and rapprochement between the two countries and parties. BORBA calls the visit "historic" and a "turning point" in Yugoslav-Chinese relations and believes that it was an "essential factor in the development of international relations as a whole." The newspaper stresses that "international relations occupied a leading place in the Yugoslav-Chinese talks."

It is striking that for several days certain Yugoslav newspapers have been conducting blunted attacks on the Soviet press, in a harsh manner attributing to it a supposedly "tendentious treatment of the Yugoslavia-China talks." Utilized as grounds for this is the fact that in the Soviet newspapers it was mentioned that the Yugoslav press failed to find an opportunity to dissociate itself from Hua Kuo-feng's anti-Soviet remarks is utilized as the grounds for this. Use is also made of the fact that our reports on the talks mentioned that it was not clear from Yugoslav information whether the talks discussed important topics for mankind such as the relaxation of tension, disarmament, security in Europe and so forth. In particular Yugoslavia's VJESNIK attempts to assess all this as a "return to the old patterns," "sermons" "unprecedented lectures" and so forth.

The Soviet press did not publish materials on the course of Hua Kuo-feng's visit for the sake of polemics with the Yugoslav press. It presented events as it saw them from Yugoslav sources and set forth its views in a comradely form.

The Yugoslav press is now continuing to publish much foreign press comment on the results of the visit stressing "the historic importance of Hua Kuo-feng's visit."

In this connection one cannot help noticing the one-sided character of these publications in Yugoslavia. There are also different statements in the foreign press about Hua Kuo-feng's trip.

Sofia--"The Balkan socialist countries," RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, "are now the object of the Maoist so-called 'differentiated approach' which assumes the utilization of diverse methods--from an emphatically 'amicable' attitude and a show of readiness to develop comprehensive relations to blatant pressure and blackmail--depending on the Peking leaders' assessment of the potential for utilizing a given country for anti-Soviet and antisocialist purposes. Hua Kuo-feng's trip is one more testimony to Peking's real aims which are attempts to find new rostrums for anti-Soviet and antisocialist speeches [vystupleniya] to drive a wedge into the relations among Balkan states and to undermine mutual trust and mutual understanding in the Balkans."

Warsaw--TRYBUNA LUDU writes: Throughout his entire trip Hua Kuo-feng has repeatedly importunately urged his hosts to "struggle against hegemonism." The meaning of this term in the political jargon utilized in the PRC today is well known. It is a call for struggle against the Soviet Union and against its policy aimed at achieving peace and detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence. The Chinese guest made veiled reference to the problems of the Near East and Africa, where China is playing such an unambiguously negative role and is striving to undermine the USSR's cooperation with progressive forces in these regions.

The speeches which Hua Kuo-feng delivered right up to the last day of the visits obstinately proclaimed a policy aimed against peace, detente, the socialist states, progress and the unity of the workers movement.

Ulaanbaatar--Analyzing Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia, UNEN stresses that the Chinese emissary who bored people to death with his demagoguery about the "struggle against hegemonism" on the one hand endeavored to implant the most blatant anti-Sovietism and to split the socialist community and on the other hand strove to sow the seeds of discord and mistrust among the Balkan states and as far as possible to secure a pro-Chinese bridgehead in the Balkans. It is generally known that both the line aimed against the socialist countries and the policy of Peking's hegemonism and diktat vis-a-vis Asia and other regions, in particular the Balkan countries, are based on anti-Sovietism, all kinds of provocations, slander, deception and blatant pressure. In the light of this, as UNEN points out, the position of connivance by certain countries regarding Peking's policy and actions--a position which is assuming an increasingly clearly expressed adventurist and aggressive character--is perplexing.

ZERI I POPULLIT ARTICLE CITED FOR BLAST AGAINST HUA VISIT

LD061353Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report dated 4 September:"Albanian Newspaper on Hua Kuo-feng's Visit"]

[Text] The ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY reports: The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT has published an editorial headed "China's Militarist Policy and Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to the Balkans." It [paragraph continues]

It says, in particular: Hua Kuo-feng has just completed a trip to Romania and Yugoslavia. It was officially publicized as not pursuing any particular aims and being carried out in response to official visits paid to China last year by Romanian and Yugoslav leaders. But the nature of Hua Kuo-feng's statements from public platforms in Bucharest and Belgrade and the emphasis placed by the Chinese press recently on certain aspects of Chinese foreign policy show that this much-publicized trip was undertaken with extremely dangerous aims.

Hua Kuo-feng came to the Balkans not to bring the "spirit of sincere friendship" here, as he stated at meetings in this region, but to use the "friendship" some people are offering him to the detriment of the other peoples of the Balkans and Europe.

The Chinese leaders' "Balkan" meetings took place during a period when China has fully unfurled its banner of rapprochement and cooperation with U.S. imperialism, with the international haute bourgeoisie, and with fascist cliques and the most reactionary groups on the globe. They occured at a time when the Chinese leadership is supporting NATO and the Common Market in Europe nd multinational companies and a "united" Europe in the interests of preserving capitalist oppression and U.S. hegemony there. They took place during a period when it is supporting military fascist juntas in Africa, Asia and Latin America, when it is supporting all who oppress and exploit the peoples.

The Chinese leadership, the article goes on to note, sent a high-level delegation to Bucharest and Belgrade after ending all aid and withdrawing all loans to Albania. It did this only because Albania cannot accept China's anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary and proimperialist line and comes out against it. Thus this visit to the Balkans must be regarded as an act of provocation with respect to Albania and its friendship with the peoples of Yugoslavia and Romania.

Hua Kuo-feng appeared in the Balkans at a time when the Chinese leadership, on the basis of its expansionist and hegemonist goals, has kindled a bloody conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam, two neighboring fraternal countries.

The present Chinese leadership is implementing a policy which has been clearly formulated and is being consistently carried out. It is the typically imperialist policy of a superpower, a policy of kindling war and emerging into positions of world domination.

The first aim of China's general policy and strategy is to obtain a political alliance with U.S. imperialism and other imperialists, who are its allies in the struggle to establish dominion over the world. By means of such a course China is trying, by every means at its disposal, to create its own spheres of influence, which have not previously existed. That is why it has taken a step toward the capitalist countries and embarked on the path of unity with the imperialists of the United States and other countries.

The expansionist nature of the Chinese leadership's policy is now being clearly manifested in Africa, where it is developing feverish activity. On that continent it supports U.S. imperialism and other capitalist states in their desire to maintain their neocolonialist positions. Under the pretext of defending the African peoples, it is trying to create a zone of influence and a market for China. China has started to give "aid" to certain African states. Behind this "aid," like that of the imperialists, is not the interests of those countries' economic, political and cultural progress, but the aim of plundering their national wealth and subordinating them politically to Chinese hegemony.

Another Chinese foreign policy aim is to penetrate the Balkans. China has nurtured and continues to nurture designs of turning the Balkans into a powder keg or a political, economic and ideological bridgehead in Europe. China's steps in the direction of Europe and the creation of a political and ideological bridgehead for advancing in this direction in the Balkans, the newspaper writes, is one element in the Chinese strategy of kindling war. Over many years the Chinese have shouted until they are hoarse that war in Europe is inevitable. That is why they are calling on NATO to increase the military budgets of the members of that organization as much as possible, and on the United States to send more of their soldiers and neutron bombs to Europe and to lay nuclear mine fields here from the North Pole to the Mediterranean.

Let the peoples of European countries burn and perish in the flames of nuclear explosions. Let the peoples of those countries be annihilated by neutron radiation. By then China will have implemented its "modernization" program, transformed itself into a superpower and be able to establish dominion over the world without having fired a shot.

Taking all these circumstances into account, it is quite clear that Hua Kuo-feng's arrival in the Balkans was aimed at destroying the present situation in this zone, provoking hostility between the Balkan peoples, and fanning a third world war.

The peoples of the Balkans and Europe have learned from their own history that reconciliation to a policy of kindling imperialist war, for whatever reason, is fraught with catastrophic consequences for freedom and national independence, for universal security and peace. They will never be made to take for an olive branch the torch Hua Kuo-feng brought to light a fire under the cauldrons of war in the Balkans and Europe.

The peoples of the Balkans and Europe are aware that war in Europe and throughout the world can be avoided. That is why he who joins in China's game today and plays that game is not only acting against the lofty interests of his own people but is also creating a new threat to other peoples and forming a bloc with those who desire and provoke war.

During his visit to Romania and Yugoslavia Hua Kuo-feng did not speak of the "Third World" and the Chinese theory of the "three worlds," but he indulged in verbose expatiation regarding the "nonalined countries." The praise lavished on Yugoslavia as one of the founder countries of the nonalinement movement can hardly conceal Chinese leadership's attempts to inherit the leadership of that movement. Hua Kuo-feng, depicting himself as champion of the "Third World" and showering praise on "nonalinement," is trying to show that his "Third World" and "world of nonalined countries" are one and the same thing, that the strategy of that world must correspond with Chinese policy, and that its center must be in China, in Peking.

The article in ZERI I POPULLIT contains the anti-Soviet attacks which are usual for Albanian propaganda.

MOSCOW MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN LABINOT CONFERENCE

AU041953Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 4 Sep 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been 35 years since the second conference of the Albanian national front was held in Labinot on 4 September 1943. On this occasion, listen to what our observer writes:

The Labinot conference took place at a significantly historical moment. The Soviet Army was dealing ever stronger blows to the German-fascist occupiers crushing the Hitlerite troops in the vicinity of (?Kursk and Belgorod). Soon afterward, fascist Italy capitulated. When the [Labinot] conference convened, the Albanian national liberation front controlled the greater part of the country. The decisions of the Labinot conference played a great part in uniting all the patriotic forces of the country around the Communist Party of Albania and contributed to a new intensification of the liberation struggle of the Albanian people against the fascist occupiers.

The participants at the conference stressed that the Soviet Union was a loyal ally of Albania in its (?just) liberation struggle against fascist occupiers. Along this line in September 1943 ZERI I POPULLIT wrote this: The strength of the Germany Army is stalemated at the Soviet front. Fascism is perishing there. By its heroic war and its brilliant victories, the Red Army is preparing the immediate liberation of the enslaved peoples of Europe.

History shows that the Soviet Union never accepted the occupation of Albania by the fascist aggressors and it strongly supported the national liberation struggle of the Albanian people. In December 1942 the Soviet Government published a special statement on Albania's independence stressing that the Soviet Union did not recognize any claim of the Italian imperialism over Albanian territory and that it wished to see Albania liberated from the yoke of the fascist occupiers and its independence restored.

The Soviet Union recognized the provisional democratic government of Albania in November 1945 and it established diplomatic relations with it. This was a legitimate action resulting from the internationalist policy of the Soviet Union toward Albania. The establishment of Soviet-Albanian diplomatic relations was of enormous importance for the development of comprehensive cooperation between our countries, and it played an important part in rapidly placing Albania onto the road of social and economic progress.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN PLANNING CHIEFS DISCUSS COORDINATION

LD061247Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] On 30 August N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee.

Questions of coordinating the national economic plans of the USSR and Bulgaria in 1981-1985 were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

TASS ANNOUNCES CRASH OF 'WARPLANE' IN BARENTS SEA

LD061520Y Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

["Aircraft Crash"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--It has been officially confirmed here that a Soviet warplane which was on a training flight over the Barents Sea, crashed a few days ago.

Fragments of the plane have been discovered in the area of the Nadezhda Island (Spitsbergen Archipelago). Measures are being taken to find out what happened to the crew and circumstances of the crash.

[For a Paris AFP in English report of this incident see the West Europe & Canada section of the 1 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

NATO LEADERS TRY TO DESTABILIZE STRATEGIC PARITY

LD062144Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London--The United States, Holland and Norway, as the DAILY TELEGRAPH reports today, have joined the program of creating a new antiship missile of long range operation, in which up to now only Britain, France and the FRG have been participating. This missile weighing about 1 ton, will be carried by planes, submarines and surface naval vessels of the NATO countries. To a loud chorus concerning a "Soviet threat", the Atlantic bloc is working out a whole complex of new types and systems of weapons. Among them are cruise missiles, the neutron weapon, the Trident submarine, the MX missile and others.

With the aid of new types of weapons the NATO leaders are trying to destabilize present strategic parity, and to achieve military superiority over the countries of the socialist socialist community. With this aim in mind, not takingninto account financial and economic difficulties they are year by year increasing military expenditure, which in the past year constituted a total of about $180 billion. Not satisfied with this the NATO countries under pressure from the Pentagon have taken upon themselves the obligation of annually increasing military allocations by not less than 3 percent in real terms. All this is undermining the efforts of peaceloving forces aimed at limiting the arms race and seriously complicate the talks in Vienna on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

HAIG VOICES 'OPENLY PROVOCATIVE MILITARISTIC' STATEMENTS

LD061942Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

["Haig Is True to Himself..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, September 6--The U.S. General A. Haig, supreme allied commander of NATO forces in Europe, lets no chance go by to exacerbate tension, and voice openly provocative militaristic statements. The general's favorite "hobby horse" is the worn out myth of the "Soviet military threat". Only a few days ago he was spouting off about this "terrible danger" in a speech in Norway. Then Haig "enlightened" the citizens of Italy in a speech in the Italian town of Caeta, where he launched into a discussion of the same "threat from the East." The leitmotiv of all the speeches of the militaristic general is a call for the West to arm, to arm and to arm again. Otherwise the "bloody East" will take the upper hand.

Haig made his latest inciting statement in an interview to the West German paper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER. Once again he spoke of the notorious "Soviet military threat".

Making this unsubstantiated assertion, normal for NATO leaders, Haig for the umpteenth time turned to the West with an appeal--it is essential to arm further. "If we, the states of the North Atlantic community, unite more effectively and coordinate our efforts more resolutely, then we will be able to pick up some point."

Such militarist reflections were complemented on this occasion with an attempt to "play the Chinese card". KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes regarding this that Haig alludes to "our Chinese friends in Peking". There is no need to expand on this idea. The reactionary military leaders of the NATO powers have on many occasions attempted to "warm their hands" on the militaristic aspirations of the present Peking leadership.

The NATO leaders' verbiage pursues completely defined political aims. In the first place, they are directed at frightening the public of the western courntries, which is increasingly coming out against building up NATO'S arms. The second purpose of this psychosis campaign is to achieve an increase in the already excessive military budgets of the NATO countries. Both these aims are in sharp contradiction with the interests of the policy of detente and the national interests of the Western countries themselves.

NATO EXERCISES SEEK TO ENCOURAGE NORWEGIAN PARTICIPATION

LD061815Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Gennadiy Deynichenko Commentary]

[Text] The series of military exercises usually organized by NATO every autumn promises to be particularly strenuous this year. NATO'S military exercise list contains about 30 headings and the schedule does not provide for any days off. One is surprised by the breadth of unusual military exercises in which all sectors of the services take part. The NATO press literally published delightfully news about record numbers of soldiers and combat planes taking part in developing the organization's preparedness in case of a military crisis.

Usually such flexing of muscles to which NATO resorts cannot be regarded as the best means of managing international affairs in our times. [Words indistinct] policy long ago showed its ineffectiveness and a new attempt to use it can only be regarded as deliberate provocation, a deliberate deed aimed to torpedo the spirit of detente in Europe. Such deeds were not particularly successful during the cold war and now they only indicate who is reality inflates the threat of war in Europe. Those to whom the idea of the resolution adopted by the May meeting of the NATO Council was not sufficiently clear can find out now if [Words indistinct].

In addition to the unusually great dimensions of NATO'S military exercises, they also show another peculiarity: A clear northern pressure. On 4 September the exercise "Northern Wedding" began. Its climax [words indistinct] landing on the Shetland Islands belonging to Britain. One gets the impression that Norway is the bride in this odd marriage, for NATO'S leaders sent in advance precisely to this country their suitor who advertised and defended in every way the stipulations in the marriage contract. This refers to the visit to Oslo by Gen Alexander Haig. He tried to convince the Norwegians of the absolute necessity and expediency of extensive military exercises such as "Northern Wedding." All our [word indistinct] about the bride and the suitor we have not spoken about because of the beautiful words.

By all accounts, Norway is really the basic target of current NATO military exercises. As an AP correspondent writes, their purpose is to strengthen the weak flank of NATO's defense in northern Europe. The landing on the Shetland Islands is also connected with Norway.

According to an admission by the London SUNDAY TIMES, capture of the Shetland Islands would [words indistinct] (?Norway) which could easily be neutralized. We shall leave it to the conscience of these [word indistinct] makers to give reasons for the weakness of the NATO organization, which is sharply increasing military deliveries and also [word indistinct] capture of the Shetland Islands who are threatened by no one except NATO. It is important that the makers admit directly or indirectly the Norwegian direction of NATO's great devastation.

Finally, the NATO exercise, under the cover name of "Black Bear-'78" will be held in Norway. All these organizers of military exercises are quite clearly not pleased with Norway's antiwar sentiments, their fight to break the cobweb of NATO obligations which falls as a heavy burden on the country's budget and economy. The NATO leaders are carrying out quite energetic measures in order to be able to link Norway more closely to NATO. For that reason Norway is drawn into expensive military exercises and it is being intimidated with the so-called Soviet threat.

But what kind of Soviet threat can they be speaking of? The Soviet Union has not for many years increased its military budget, nor does it increase its armed forces' numerical strength in Europe. If the West is really concerned about the Soviet threat, then why do the NATO countries obstruct in every way a reduction in the armed forces of the two opposite military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact? Why does the West not accept the Soviet proposals for the conclusion of an agreement banning the use of nuclear arms against each other. Why does the Atlantic treaty increase its military activity, in northern Europe among other areas? The NATO leaders seek to torpedo by all means the stable peace-loving situation that has been created there, to [word indistinct] the balance of strength in this area. They seek to harm neighborly relations which have been created and which are developing successfully between the USSR and the Scandinavian countries, including Norway and the USSR. A statement by General Haig appears clearly provocative.

Judging from a report by NORGES-HANDELS OG SJOFARTS TENDE, he said in Oslo that he seeks to [word indistinct] crises and conflicts at least in the field of diplomatic relations between Norway and the USSR. This shows what the NATO generals are aiming at. They are in need of crises, they are in need of conflicts to be able to pump billions worth of profits from military orders, to be able to dictate their will to the governments of small European countries, to be able to carry out their strategically ambitious plans at their cost. NATO's military exercises are part of this dangerous game which is in open conflict with the interests of nations, detente and the cause of peace.

EEC LOOKS FOR SUBSTITUTE TO DOLLAR FOR MONETARY STABILITY

LD061751Y Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

["Efforts To Find a Substitute for Dollar"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 6 TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: A conference of Common Market experts is under way in Paris.

Plans of stabilizing [illegible] European currencies are being discussed. The meeting is to present recommendations to the Conference of Finance Ministers of the Nine, planned to be held in mid-October. In the past three months this is already the third such meeting of specialists aimed at finding for West European countries a way out of the monetary-financial crisis they are now experiencing.

Monetary instability has sharply intensified in the capitalist world, and therefore these problems are raised so urgently. Monetary instability aggravates economic problems of Western countries, prevents the withdrawal of Western countries' economy from the state of recession. The swift depreciation of the value rate of the American dollar, the main reserve currency of the capitalist world, undermines the economic organism of Western countries, makes their main currencies more shaky.

The feverish search for ways out of protracted monetary-financial difficulties is now characterized by two approaches to these problems. One comes from the United States, which would like to preserve the dollar's dominant positions as the main reserve currency, to make other countries bear expenditures in maintaining its value rate, and thereby to slowly render its main rivals lifeless.

Unwilling to bear the heavy financial burden, connected with the maintenance of the position of the dollar, West European countries follow a different road--they are looking for a substitute for the dollar, as a reserve currency.

Being discussed now, is, for instance, the idea of using as such currency the conventional European Unit of Account, now used in the Common Market for banking and other financial operations. Substantiated by the "basket of currencies" of the EEC, this unit, experts believe, could, though in Western Europe, come in place of the dollar as an international payment unit.

Other alternative ways are being studied. One of them is expansion of the "monetary snake", now existing in Western Europe through bringing back into it the British pound of sterling, the French franc and Italian lira. To finance operations in maintaining the value rate of currencies of West European countries, it is envisaged to establish the so-called European Monetary Fund that would be made of subscriptions of West European countries.

These projects are so far in the stage of preliminary discussion. The Western press expresses big doubts concerning their feasibility, since the attempt to have a substitute for the dollar as a reserve currency will require too much money. Besides, substantial contradictions have come to light between West European countries on concrete details of plans of stabilizing the currencies. This explains the fact that the set of monetary problems still remain unchanged.

The attempts being taken to cope with these problems meet indirect but nevertheless stubborn resistance of the United States. And this is no wonder, since West European countries demonstrate in no uncertain terms their desire to lessen dependence on the shaky American dollar.

One thing is clear: Monetary-financial differences between the United States and West European countries will grow, aggravating further the acute relations between them in other economic spheres.

FRANCE PLANNING MILITARY TASK FORCE TO FIGHT OVERSEAS

LD0413407 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Paris, September 4, TASS--French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges said on Sunday that the French Government is planning to have an operational military task force to fight overseas.

Speaking in the town of Sedan he noted that the effectiveness of France's armed forces could not be limited only to defending France against invasion, and added that France should not disregard its geographical situation, nor its obligations towards countries to which it is bound by secular links or agreements and privileged relations. In his words, the new expeditionary corps shall include the marines, who should be trained in view of a possible mission abroad.

The latest example of such a "mission", as is known, was the sending of French Foreign Legionnaires to Zaire's Shaba Province, where they suppressed a popular uprising. At present, as seen from the statement by Bourges, France would like to use the experience of the Zaire operation and permanently send military units to some or other hot spots of the world as some "fire brigade" for the rescue of the positions of the Western powers.

Similar interventionist plans have already long been hatched in the NATO circles. The world press has recently reported that the members of the military bloc, in particular the USA and Britain, have drawn up a plan providing for the occupation of Rhodesia by the British and South African troops in order to prevent the collapse of the unlawful Smith regime.

It is noteworthy that all of these neocolonialist projects have been made public after the holding in Paris in summer this year of a meeting of representatives of the USA, France, Britain, the FRG and Belgium, who discussed questions in connection with the forming of the so-called "inter-African force", i.e. a NATO expeditionary corps for the suppression of national-liberation movements and protection of the interests of the Western monopolies and reactionary regimes in Africa.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES FRENCH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CHAIRMAN

LD052049Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received Edgar Faure, chairman of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Group of the French National Assembly. The reception took place in the Kremlin today. There was a friendly conversation during which questions of Franco-Soviet relations and some international problems were touched upon.

KEKONNEN TO VISIT USSR, PARTICIPATE IN CEREMONY

LD061714Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kekkonen, the president of the Finnish Republic, will pay an unofficial friendly visit to the Soviet Union in mid-September at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

Together with Comrade Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, President Kekkonen will attend the festive ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the Kostomuksa ore-enriching combine in the Karelian ASSR, which is being built in cooperation with Finnish firms.

ARTICLE IN FINNISH CP PAPER PROMPTS SKP CRITICISM

LD0613O7Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent report: "Valid Concern"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 September--Recently the paper KANSAN UUTISET published a number of articles relating to ways of effecting the transition to socialism under Finnish conditions. This is perfectly understandable. Indeed, the recent 18th Finnish Communist Party (SKP) Congress adopted a political document "For a Democratic Breakthrough," which examines in detail tasks relating to democratic transformations aimed at creating the prerequisites for a transition to socialism. Moreover, KANSAN UUTISET notes that the SKP believes that the experience of the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution is invaluable to all revolutionary movements even today. The socialist community countries are currently playing the central role in the great struggle for peace and the progress of mankind, KANSAN UUTISET continues.

At the same time, one notices that the same paper gives its pages over to articles that have nothing to do with the interests of socialism. This applies in particular to the tendentious pronouncements by I.K. Bjorklund, which have appeared in the paper; these relate to the socialist countries' state and social system and are steeped in the spirit of bourgeois propaganda.

Of course, communists and socialists may have a different approach to problems of socialism. But Bjorklund, a member of the Finnish People's Democratic League, who considers himself a leftwing socialist, has shown his true face in previous articles and interviews in the Finnish rightwing bourgeois press which is thoroughly antisocialist and which directly slander real socialism.

It was for this reason that the SKP Central Committee Politburo decided to condemn I.K. Bjorklund's statement as detrimental to the interests of the Communist Party and the country's entire people's democratic movement. This decision was an expression of the Finnish communists' concern for a constructive approach to the discussion of topical theoretical and political problems from the consistently principled positions laid down in the decisions of the 17th and 18th SKP congresses.

BRIEFS

SOVIET SHIPS IN COPENHAGEN--Copenhagen, September 1, TASS--A group of Soviet warships, consisting of three escort ships today arrived on an official visit in the Danish capital. First Deputy Commander of the Baltic fleet, Vice Admiral Ivan Kapitanets is at the head of the group of Soviet ships. The visit will last till September 6. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

'Intense' U.S. Pressure on As-Sadat

LD042152Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Report by Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] The United States will officially be at the Camp David conference not as an intermediary but as a full participant in the negotiations--or more precisely, as the director of the negotiations. The National Security Council and the State Department have worked out different variations of the proposals President Carter will take to Camp David. These proposals are being kept strictly secret, but the reason for convening this U.S.-initiated tripartite conference is something about which no one in Washington is of two minds.

At Camp David, intense pressure is to be exerted on President as-Sadat to make him capitulate completely and agree to conclude a separate deal with Israel on its terms, which do not provide for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territory they occupy nor for the creation of an independent Arab state of Palestine. At Camp David, Israel and the United States will act as a united front.

So that there will be no doubt about this, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that U.S. military and economic aid to Israel, which exceeds $2 billion a year, will continue. He also said that the special, cordial bilateral relationship will remain unchanged, no matter what happens at Camp David.

On the eve of the tripartite conference, the local press carries alarming reports on the U.S. intention to secure for a military presence in the Near East. The papers report that at the initiative of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the presidential adviser on national security, proposals will be put forward at Camp David for setting up a U.S. naval base in Haifa; for a U.S. Air Force base on the Sinai Peninsula, where there are already 200 U.S. military specialists, and for sending a contingent of U.S. troops to the West Bank of the Jordan under the pretext of guaranteeing the separate deal between Israel and Egypt. The local press is very pessimistic on the forthcoming Camp David talks, not believing that they will bring about peace to the Near East. The more far-sighted observers propose returning to the idea of collective efforts by all interested parties with the aim of a real peace settlement of the Near East crisis.

Zlatorunskiy Commentary

LD062045Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian summit began today at Camp David. The general belief is that what goes on there spells danger for the Arabs and for the cause of an overall and complete settlement in the Middle East. True, this is not openly expressed. In fact, the world "peace" is hardly left out of the pages of the U.S. Israeli and even most of the Egyptian papers. Begin promises Israel peace; As-Sadat promises the Arabs peace; Carter promises the entire Middle East peace. But this is no more than exploiting the real hope of peoples for peace and an attempt to weaken the negative public reaction to the separate collusion now being prepared at Camp David.

Whatever the outcome of the tripartite meeting--a separate agreement; an agreement to continue the talks, or a general and flexible declaration--the main result is already evident--namely, a strengthening of the positions of the aggressors and U.S. imperialism. The aggressors are not being asked to eliminate the consequences of their aggression, but attempts are being made to appease them and find a formula that would not appear as an obvious betrayal of Arab interests, especially Palestinians interests, while simultaneously not negating Begin's "no's"--no Palestine state and no Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands.

In the meantime, Israel intends to begin a new round in the arms race. Following the conclusion of the Camp David summit, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman is to begin talks on additional money for Israel so it can buy $500 million worth of U.S. weapons during the current year. The talks will also discuss a substantial increase in U.S. aid during the coming year. This may appear normal within the context of the special U.S.-Israeli relationship, but it is very significant when connected with the Camp David summit, which is being portrayed as a peace conference. The alternative to this development is collective security on the basis of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, an end to the occupation of Arab territory, the right of the Palestinains to self-determination and to establish their own state, and a guaranteeing of the security of all the states in the area.

Vasilyev in 6 Sep PRAVDA

LD070953Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Behind Closed Doors"]

[Text] Washington, 5 September--Talks between U.S. President J. Carter, Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin open tomorrow in Camp David, north of the U.S. capital, in a situation in which the three have been very tightly "sealed off." No one, apart from the talks participants, is being admitted to Camp David, which is guarded by Marines. It is planned to provide the journalists covering the meeting with information at a White House press center that has been transferred to the small town of Thurmont.

To judge from press reports, there is nothing new in the positions of the conflicting sides--Israel and Egypt. They remain the same as they were several months ago, when the separate talks were deadlocked.

Tel Aviv has repeatedly declared that its proposals are still based on the so-called Begin plan, which provides for Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip and the denial of the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Having embarked on the path of separate talks, As-Sadat has already made great concessions to the aggressor. He has virtually renounced the defense of the Palestinians' national rights. But the Arab world's growing condemnation of this capitulatory stand is making further retreat difficult for the Egyptian president. In all its recent statements, Cairo has insisted on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

How, then, does the organizer of the meeting--the White House--intend to overcome the obvious incompatibility of these positions? What are Washington's hopes, which has linked the prestige of the U.S. President with the success or failure of the conference?

Endeavoring to answer these questions, observers here point out that the tone of the press commentaries derived from official briefings changed noticeably on the eve of the conference. The public is now being attuned not to maximum but to minimum results. The purpose, the Washington POST writes, is "to bring expectations down to earth, so that any outcome, with the exception of total failure, can be presented as a partial success that maintains hope of a final settlement."

There has been less talk here in the last few days of plans to station U.S. troops in the Near East (reports of this have caused great alarm among Americans). But the plan for a U.S. military presence in the region--a plan dangerous to the cause of peace--has not been excluded from the materials the U.S. delegation has brought to Camp David, to judge from newspaper commentaries. As T. Wicker writes in the Washington STAR, differences exist over this question within the U.S. administration. Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, is an active initiator of the idea of "extending the U.S. military role in the Near East." However, the State Department, according to the correspondent, takes a more cautious stand, evidently realizing the consequences of such a step. Wicker himself decisively condemns this "explosive idea," as he puts it, which might result in U.S. military involvement in Near East events and an extension of these events beyond the framework of a regional conflict.

TASS Commentator's Remarks

LD061336Y Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovskiy writes:

A fresh round of direct separate talks between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is opening at the Camp David presidential summer retreat today. According to U.S. press reports, President James Carter intends to appear at them as a full-fledged partner. The U.S. administration, irritated by the hopeless deadlock in which the planned bilateral deal has already long been, is apparantly trying to throw all of its weight to bring about a Middle East settlement that is advantageous to it. Washington, as seen from reports reaching here, intends to propose to the obstinate partners in the separate contacts a number of "new" proposals. In doing so, the American diplomacy is pursuing in the first place selfish interests of a military character ensuring a strengthening of U.S. control over the Middle East and its oil arteries.

How can one assess otherwise the fact that the official Washington is trying to bolster the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, with quite definite guarantees--the stationing of contingents of its troops on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, the creation of U.S. military bases in Sinai (Egypt) and in Haifa (Israel)? It is obvious at the same time that it is above all Israel which stands to gain from these guarantees, as they are directed a preserving its interests directly in the Arab, including Palestinian lands. This is really protection of the aggressor from the victims of aggression! In broader terms, the USA intends, after a bilateral separate deal is concluded, to knock together a military bloc in the Middle East to unite in particular Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, which, basing itself on the U.S. military presence, would act as a policeman in that area, a suppressor or the Arab national liberation movements. Yes, the "Dulles syndrome," with its out-dated pactomania, is still strong in Washington up to now!

The name Camp David is also symbolic, as the Israeli flag with the "Star of David" has always been given preference in Washington to national colours of any Arab country. This is going to happen this time again. As the French newspaper LE MATIN wrote, James Carter will bring to Camp David a long list of proposals in Israel's favour and will bring pressure to bear on As-Sadat so that he should recognize for Israel the right to preservation of defence positions outside its borders. The newspaper Washington POST believes in its turn that the Camp David trick boils down only to the very fact of continuation of the talks, which in the long run must result in concluding a separate deal, certainly on U.S.-Israeli terms. The architects of the fresh separate meeting at Camp David have thought of every detail with the exception of one. Absent from the presidential retreat will be influential forces, without which it is impossible to settle the Middle East crisis on the just basis, and if their opinion is disregarded. Separate and capitulatory in their character agreements cannot bring closer a settlement of the conflict. They will only hamper the attainment of a just Middle East settlement.

## Arab Comment on Talks Noted

LD062244Y Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--The opening of the Camp David negotiations sparked off numerous comments in Arab countries.

Beirut--In an interview for French television the chairman of the Executive [Committee] of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat came out strongly against the deployment of American troops in the Middle East, stressing that the realization of this idea would merely replace one occupation by another.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine called on the Palestinians in Lebanon to hold a general strike and demonstrations to protest against the Camp David talks. Imperialist forces, stated the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah, seek to impose their own "settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict, quite suiting the designs of Arab reaction, which is prepared to uphold the interests of American monopolies in oil-bearing areas.

In an interview for the AL-QIFAH AL-ARABI weekly, the noted Jordanian politician, former prime minister and foreign minister 'Abd ar-Rifa'i, expressed the view that the tripartite American-Israeli-Egyptian talks can only conclude with the elaboration of a "declaration of principles" and the setting up of "working commissions." This road, Ar-Rifa'i, stressed, leads to the procrastination of the quest for peace in the Middle East, allowing the U.S. and Israel to carry on their political manoeuvres, speculating on Arab interests.

Rabat--the paper LIBERACION warns about the danger of American imperialist plans in the Middle East. The strategy of the United States--that main ally of Zionism, writes the paper, is well-known: It is aimed at imposing American domination in the Middle East region.

Damascus--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad sharply criticized As-Sadat's actions as he continues his separate bargaining with Israel. Addressing the personnel of an army unit on the Golan Heights, President al-Asad stated that As-Sadat cannot express the Arab position or Arab aspirations. His "initiative" which started with a journey into occupied Jerusalem, brought the Arabs nothing. Far from relaxing its stand, Israel, on the contrary, became ever more aggressive and intransigent.

Syria, the president said, comes out for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, but a settlement that would not insult the Arabs' honour. Israel must leave the occupied territories, and the Palestine people must return to its land.

GLUKHOV IN PRAVDA CRITICIZES MIDDLE EAST ARMS RACE

LD052102Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0547 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Pentagon-initiated arms race is turning against the people, peace and security of the Near East, writes [Yuriy Glukhov in] PRAVDA.

Deliveries of arms to the Near East countries, points out the paper, are used by the United States as a military, economic and political lever. The arms are accompanied by thousands of U.S. servicemen, and by attempts to set up bases and hitch these countries to Pentagon's military chariot. Even U.S. newspapers note with alarm that stockpiling of arms in this explosive region can only lead to new, even more serious complications. "However, questions of restoring the peace in this long-suffering region are apparently the last to bother Washington."

The commentary notes that Saudi Arabia heads the fabulous expenditure to acquire U.S. arms; 50 percent of the U.S. arms delivered to the Near East, which amount to almost $10 billion, will be purchased by Saudi Arabia this year. Riyad's "record", PRAVDA stresses, is one indication of the unprecedented arm's race, unleashed by Washington, in this area. Israel, the United States traditional partner, is also taking part in it, as is Iran.

As it encourages its clients' "appetite for arms," the Pentagon is simultaneously strictly observing certain "rules of the game," says the commentary. One of them is to maintain the military advantage of the Israeli aggressors. If Riyad has overtaken Tel Aviv, it is only in the volume of military expenditure. Both Saudi Arabia and Egypt, which has recently been included in the list of Pentagon clients, are receiving second and third class arms.

In light of the forthcoming U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit at Camp David, the paper writes, the arms trade supplements the U.S. policy of separate deals, the aim of which is to split the Arab countries and forge a union of Arab reaction and the Israeli militarist circles that is aimed against the national liberation movements in the area. "The military supplies of the United States act as the military bases for this reactionary alliance."

EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER JOINS AS-SADAT'S PARTY

LD012256Y Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

["Leaving a Sinking Ship"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, September 1, TASS--Prime Minister of Egypt M. Salim has said he is quitting the post of chairman of the Arab Socialist (centrist) Party. Speaking at a Cairo meeting of the centrist leadership, he emphasized that for the present-day conditions of Egypt the "ideal" is only a national-democratic party that President as-Sadat plans to form. In local political circles it is noted that Salim's resignation is primarily linked with extreme unpopularity of the ruling centrist party, which has in the recent time been strongly criticised by the opposition. The centrists' attempts to play the guiding role in the political life of the Egyptian society were doomed to failure before time, since their vague program did not reflect the pressing objectives of most of the strata of the country's population.

Bureaucratism, routine, corruption and money-grabbing have become the distinctive features of activities of the centrist party which fully discredited itself in the eyes of the masses as an amorphous organization, unable to somewhat successfully cope with complex problems of present-day Egypt.

It is indicative that leaving the post of chairman of the ruling party, Salim mentioned as-Sadat's National-Democratic Party and fully backed the idea of its institution. Observers also point to the fact that As-Sadat, reporting his intention to form his own political party, announced the decision to finally eliminate the Arab Socialist Union, formed at the time of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. It is noted that renunciation of the ideological legacy of the Egyptian revolution of 1952 is actually the foundation of the program of the new party.

Symbolic in this connection is the recent statement of the centrist leadership on their en masse joining As-Sadat's party, which testifies to the support of the course of the present Egyptian leadership.

TASS SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY

LD011652Y Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--An agreement on expanding cooperation in the distribution of news between Sudan's news agency, SUNA, and the news agency of the Soviet Union (TASS), was signed here today.

The agreement was signed from the Sudanese side by SUNA's General Director Moustafa Amin, and from the Soviet side by TASS General Director Vladimir Khatuntsev.

SOVIET RED CROSS SENDS FLOOD AID TO SUDAN

LD060807Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Wishing to ease the situation of the people of flood-stricken Sudan, the Executive Committee of the League of USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries are sending the Sudan Red Crescent a consignment of medical supplies, food, blankets and tents within the next few days.

The aid shipments will be delivered to Khartoum by a special Aeroflot flight.

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS HAIL LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY

LD010952Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--The Soviet press carries articles, commentaries and photo reportages devoted to the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Revolution Day.

In an article entitled "The Libyan Jamahiriyah Today," PRAVDA writes: "Nine years have passed since the time when the Libyan people overthrew the rotten monarchic system. The look of the country which is implementing wide-range plans of economic development has changed over these years. Its main landmarks are now not ancient monuments and minarets but construction sites of industrial enterprises and residential quarters."

"The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is conducting an active anti-imperialist course which envisages broad cooperation with the USSR and socialist countries," the article says.

The newspaper published photographs showing the old section of Tripoli and a footwear factory in Musurata.

"Along the road of progress" is the heading of a commentary published by the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIA.

It stresses that Libya now holds one of the first places in the Middle East for rates of economic development. The volume of the country's industrial output increases annually by 20-25 percent. The process of nationalization of foreign oil companies continues. The country's new five-year plan for 1976-1980 must become a turning point in the consolidation of the national economy to make the country a developed industrial-agrarian state. An important role in the making of social and economic transformations is played by Libya's cooperation with socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union, the commentary says.

In the article "New Life of Libyan Fellahs," SELSKAYA ZHIZN stresses that Libya's agricultural sector is given priority in the economic development plans.

The Soviet Union is linked with the Libyan Jamahiriyah by bonds of friendship strengthened by meetings at the summit level, by common goals of anti-imperialist struggle and also by awareness of the need of radical socio-economic transformations along the road of Libya's development.

The Soviet people, TRUD writes, wishes the industrious Libyan people great successes in the construction of new life, in the making of social and economic transformations in the interests of strengthening of country's national independence. Further development of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Libya will serve the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of strengthening world peace.

The newspaper carries a (?message) of the USSR trade unions to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Libya in connection with the national day.

A meeting of Soviet public devoted to the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirayah, the Revolution Day, was held in Moscow's Friendship House.

Speaking at the meeting, Libya's ambassador, Zuwali Suwaydan, stressed that the Libyan people highly assesses the stand of the Soviet Union, which declares in support of the struggle of Arab peoples for lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Moscow Anniversary Meeting

LD312103Y Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 31 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public was held at the Moscow Friendship House today to mark the national holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah--the Revolution Day.

In his speech, Ambassador of Libya Zuwali Suwaydan has emphasized that the Libyan people highly appreciates the stand of the Soviet Union which comes out in support of the Arab peoples' struggle for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Noted

LD062121Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 6, TASS--Addressing the parade marking the ninth anniversary of the Libyan revolution in Tripoli, the general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, paid special attention to the current situation in the Middle East. He spoke against any separatist steps aimed at settling the Middle East problem. "Those who are seeking ways of coexisting with the enemy," stressed Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, "want to drive a poisoned dagger into the heart of the Arab nation." He also said that Libya is categorically opposed to any agreement that could be signed against the will of the Arab nation, whether in Jerusalem, the White House or at Camp David. He pointed out to the necessity of reaching a broader Arab unity. In his speech, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also expressed Libya's full support for the struggle of the African peoples against racist regimes. Addressing the Libyans, he said, "You must stand shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their liberation struggle". Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed the role of the Soviet Union in helping Libya to strengthen its defence capabilities and called on all the Libyan people to cherish and strengthen the Soviet-Libyan friendship. He also thanked other socialist countries which together with the Soviet Union render Libya necessary support.

GROMYKO, MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD041951Y Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Morocco, the USSR foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the state minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of Morocco, Mohamed Boucetta, exchanged congratulatory telegrams. The telegrams express the belief that friendly relations between the USSR and Morocco will continue to develop for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of strengthening general peace.

PLANS FOR 'PARTY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM' IN PDRY NOTED

LD041237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Following a Course of Transformations"]

[Text] Aden, 29 August--One of the main aims of the United Political Organization-National Front (UPONF) has always been and remains the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialism, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the UPONF Central Committee, stated.

Speaking here to national party cadres studying abroad, he noted that preparations are currently taking place in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] for the creation of a new type of vanguard party--a party of scientific socialism. Its activity, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed, will be carried out within the framework of the world revolutionary movement, which is headed by the Soviet Union.

The general secretary of the UPONF Central Committee reported that the investigation into the antipopular conspiracy of Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, former chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, and his accomplices is continuing. He stated that there is convincing evidence testifying to the intention of S. Rubay'i 'Ali's grouping of eliminating UPONF and granting power to proimperialist reactionary circles.

PDRY LEADER WRITES ON ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD052158Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Aden, September 5, TASS--The newspaper FOURTEEN OCTOBER published the leading article signed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il devoted to the seventh anniversary of the formation of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Yemen.

"All achievements of our people that are implemented under the leadership of the UPONF evoked hysterical attack of imperialist and reactionary forces that continue the campaign of slander against our revolution and state," the article says. "These forces, however, must learn well that no plots against our people will make it give up the chosen course aimed at achieving progress and complete sovereignty. The people of the Democratic Yemen and its armed forces are capable of opposing all hostile intrigues and plots."

In his article, the general secretary of the central committee of the UPONF touched upon intrigues of reaction against progressive regimes of the Arab world. He emphasized the importance of the struggle of the countries that are members of the front for steadfastness and confrontation against the course of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, an essentially traitorous and capitulatory course, that is backed by the Zionist-imperialist alliance. This course, he said, is aimed at perpetuating Israel's presence in Arab lands, at undermining the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il assessed the separate talks that open in Camp David in the United States, as a threat to the entire Arab liberation movement and its revolutionary forces.

"In this connection we believe that it is necessary to enhance revolutionary vigilance and the level of political awareness of our armed forces, of all mass organizations and collectives of the working (?people"), he writes in conclusions. "We are not alone in implementing the task of our national democratic revolution. We have on our side the entire progressive mankind, the forces of Arab revolution, countries of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union."

KOSYGIN, IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD061614Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Ja'far Sharif-Emami, Iran's prime minister, in which he conveyed congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of his designation for this post.

In a return telegram, Ja'far Sharif-Emami expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express hope that the good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Iran will be further developing for the benefit of the two nations and in the interests of peace throughout the world.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD061856Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Talks ended today between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece Yeoryios Rallis.

Soviet-Greek documents were signed: a consular convention between the USSR and Greece and a Soviet-Greek agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation.

The documents were signed by Andrey Gromyko and Yeoryios Rallis.

A reception was held at the Greek Embassy. It was attended by Andrey Gromyko and other officials. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Yeoryios Rallis was received by the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin. Questions of further developing scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Greece were discussed in the course of the conversation that passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Athens Radio on Talks

AT061943Y Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 6 Sep 78 AT

[Text] In connection with the issues that Rallis discussed in Moscow, the following has been learned.

The Soviet position of the Cyprus problem is satisfactory from the Greek standpoint because it recognizes that a solution to the problem should be brought in accordance with UN resolutions.

On the issue of economic cooperation between the two countries, the Soviet officials have assured Rallis that the relevant matters will quickly be examined. Specifically, these matters are: The purchase by Greece of electricity and natural gas and the installation by the Soviet Union of an aluminum plant in Greece with the promise that its production will be asborbed completely by our country or in cooperation with Bulgaria.

Two more Greek requests will be examined: The first refers to the use of the Elevsis state shipbuilding yard for reparing and building Soviet commercial ships at internationally competitive prices, and the second to the purchase by the Soviet Union of Greek textile products and other Greek industrial item.

Finally, it should be noted that Rallis discussed with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko the issue of the construction in Greece of a nuclear plant for the production of electricity, in which the Soviet side could cooperate by offering technological experience and certain studies.

Greek Press cities

LD061606Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Athens, September 6, TASS--In recent years, the Soviet-Greek relations have had a further positive development, points out TO VIMA, an influential Athens paper. The traditional friendship of long standing, the feeling of mutual sympathy between the peoples of the two countries contribute to stronger and broader political, economic, and cultural ties, the newspaper points out.

The political, business and public circles of Greece note with satisfaction that at present there exist conditions and opportunities to expand and strengthen the relations between our countries. In this connection, the Greek public attaches great importance to the official visit to the USSR of Yeoryios Rallis, Greece's minister of foreign affairs, and to the current Soviet-Greek negotiations in Moscow.

The Greek business circles point out that the Greek-Soviet trade and economic relations are developing on the basis of equality and mutual benefit within the framework of the long-term agreement on trade covering the 1977-1981 period. The relations are characterised by a continuous growth in the trade turnover and its diversification. In the last five years alone, the trade turnover between the USSR and Greece has increased by over 5 times. In the streets of Greek cities and the country's roads one can see the Zhiguli, Moskvich and Volga automobiles. The all-union Energomashexport association is assisting in the construction of a hydropower station and a thermal power station.

The cultural ties are also expanding. The groups of the USSR Bolshoi Theatre, the Moscow Art Threatre, the Vakhstangov Theatre and the Kirov State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre from Leningrad have taken part in the Athens art festival which enjoys wide popularity. The performances given by famous Soviet art groups attracted broad interest of the Greek spectators and were met with enthusiastic approval by the Greek press.

NIMETZ VISIT TO CYPRUS PURSUES ONLY NATO'S AIMS

TA021452Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 1 Sep 78 TA

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] The counselor of the U.S. State Department, Matthew Nimetz, is expected in Cyprus soon. According to an official announcement, the Nimetz' visit supposedly aims at supporting Secretary General Waldheim's efforts toward the resumption of the intercommunal talks. Despite that, the reports on Nimetz' forthcoming visit have created great suspicion and anxiety in Cyprus.

President Kiprianou has warned that the Cyprus Government makes efforts toward the solution of the Cyprus problem only within the framework of the UN resolutions. He said that such efforts should help to protect the interests of Cyprus. Well-known politicians such as AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou and EDEK leader Lissaridhis have pointed out that it is a dream to expect the Cyprus problem to be solved through the help of U.S. mediators. Various Cypriot newspapers have pointed out that Nimetz' visit has a fully concrete objective, namely, to make progress toward the implementation of American and NATO plans to solve the Cyprus problem.

The United States has been trying to create the impression that it has been busy looking for a solution to the Cyprus problem since the summer of 1974 when [words indistinct] Crypus. U.S. representatives have been coming to the island from time to time. Plans for a solution of the Cyprus problem keep being announced in Washington. As a rule, the names of the persons who draw up these plans are also announced. Noisy statements are made in congress on the necessity to restore stability and security to Cyprus.

It is true that Cyprus really needs stability and security. However, for this to be achieved, the NATO leaders must leave the long-suffering island alone. The NATO leaders and the United States are not going to do that.

Those in Washington do not conceal their intentions with the fact that Cyprus is a convenient springboard in the Eastern Mediterranean which lies astride important strategic roads close to the oil-rich Middle East and North Africa. To change Cyprus into a NATO base has been the eternal dream of the United States. However, the fact that Cyprus is an independent state and that it pursues a nonalined policy prevent the implementation of these far-reaching imperialist plans.

The interests of independent Cyprus are being protected by the United Nations, by the community of socialist countries, by all of peace loving humanity and by the progressive forces in Greece and Turkey. That is why Washington is looking for roundabout ways of taking the Cyprus problem out of the UN framework and of solving it within a narrow NATO framework against the interests of the Cypriots and in the interests of the imperialist forces.

The special envoy of President Carter, Clifford, visited Lefkosa [Nicosia], Ankara and Athens in the spring of last year exactly for this purpose. At the time, the Athens daily, RIZOSPASTIS, described Clifford's visit and the United States' mediation as an effort to reach a Cyprus solution that would serve NATO's interests. The Turkish daily, CUMHURIYET, described the visit as American interference on behalf of NATO's interests. It seems that Nimetz' forthcoming visit to Cyprus has the same aims. And this is creating suspicion among the Cypriot public.

As is known, the discussion of the Cyprus problem at the UN General Assembly this month is not improbable. The Soviet Union has proposed that an international conference be convened within the framework of the United Nations to discuss the external aspects of the Cyprus problem. This proposal is being increasingly supported in Cyprus because it is in line with the interests of both Cypriot communities, with the security of all the peoples living in the Eastern Mediterranean region and with the cause of peace.

## Cypriot Press Hits Mission

LD062224Y Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Micosia, September 6, TASS--M. Nimetz, the U.S. State Department representative, has completed his visit to Cyprus during which he has had negotiations with representatives of the country's government. Commenting Nimetz's statement that he will, by his mission, contribute to the U.N. initiatives with regard to Cyprus, newspaper KHARAVGI points out that this is a ploy to distract the attention of world public from the true purposes pursued by the United States in the Cyprus problem. In this connection, the newspaper points out that neither the message of President James Carter to U.S. Congress on Cyprus, nor the statements of Nimetz mention the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Cyprus or the necessity to implement them, which confirms once again the desire of the United States to seek a settlement for the Cyprus problem outside the framework of the United Nations.

Newspaper TA NEA expresses profound doubt as regards compatibility of the ends pursued by the Nimetz mission and the U.N. efforts to settle the Cyprus problem. According to newspaper SIMERINI, the visit of the U.S. State Department representative has caused understandable bewilderment in Cyprus since Nimetz had not brought any concrete or substantive proposals with regard to the problem of Cyprus.

The country's democratic organisations and progressive parties have already denounced the Nimetz mission as interference in the internal affairs of the Cypriot people.

MOSCOW ECONOMIST DISCUSSES PRIVATE CAPITAL IN AFRICA

LD061724Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] There is a great deal of discussion in progressive African countries about the attitude toward privately-owned foreign capital. Here are a few observations on the subject from Dr Nikolay Gavrilov, who specializes in African economic affairs.

The attitude of progressive African countries to private foreign capital is by no means an idle question. It stems from the policy and practices of foreign monopolies operating in Africa, whose goals go contrary to the aspirations of socialist oriented countries.

The Congolese head of state, Joachim Yhombi Opango, in his new year address to the nation expressed concern at the activities of foreign business interests, which he described as a serious threat to the country's future. This threat, he continued, mainly came in the form of economic coercion, sabotage and dislocation of economic plans and programs inside the country. Indeed, as soon as the Government of the People's Republic of Congo took steps to raise its revenues from oil production at home, the oil monopolies responded with acts of sabotage, which badly affected the Congolese economy.

Foreign capitalists seek to invest in Africa not only in pursuit of maximum profits. They also have political goals in mind. One of these is to keep Africa, with its natural wealth, under imperialist control. In either case their aims are diametrically opposite to the vital interests of socialist oriented nations. So what is to be done in such cases? Experience shows that most African countries developing along noncapitalist lines succeed in finding ways of drawing privately owned foreign capital into national construction under strict government control. With this in view such countries as Tanzania or Ethiopia have set juridical limits within which foreign capital can operate. They've passed laws that define the forms of control over this capital, limiting its sphere of operations to positions that do not threaten these countries' noncapitalist orientation.

Other countries have set up special administrative bodies to control foreign investments and have specified the input secotrs, keeping national economic interests in mind. Such bodies are an important political as well as economic measure to intensify control over the activities of foreign companies.

As a rule foreign investments are directed into economic sectors that require heavy initial capital, technical experience and research. A number of progressive African countries, Mozambique, Algeria, Guinea, Tanzania and Ethiopia among them, have already accumulated experience enabling them to attract and successfully control privately-owned foreign capital. In Algeria, for instance, foreign oil companies hold no more than 49 percent of company shares. In Guinea the share of the state in foreign companies ranges from 50 to 60 percent. Apart from paying proper tax, these companies have to surrender 65 percent of their profit to the government budget. In Ethiopia no foreign company holds more than 50 percent of its shares.

In countries developing along noncapitalist lines mixed companies necessarily have some local residents for executives to facilitate control over company activities. Revolutionary democrats in Africa understand that attracting foreign capital is a temporary measure. Its spehere of application will shrink as a country builds up its national economy and consolidates its public sector.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO SRV

LD60933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee; to Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; to Comrade Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government.

Dear comrades: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, all Soviet people and ourselves personally, we send you, the VCP Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people, our warmest greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the SRV.

The birth of the first Southeast Asian workers' and peasants' state was an event of great historical importance for the cause of national liberation, progress and socialism. Under the leadership of its militant vanguard, the VCP, the Vietnamese people have in the intervening period traveled the path of bitter struggle and trial. Drawing on the disinterested help of friends, it defeated the colonizers, imperialist aggressors and their minions. It upheld the freedom and unity of the motherland and today, overcoming difficulties and obstacles, it is successfully solving the important tasks which were set by the Fourth VCP Congress and is confidently building a new society.

The courage and steadfastness of Vietnam and the loyalty of Vietnamese communists to the principles of proletarian internationalism have won for your remarkable country justified international prestige. The SRV consistently supports the development of peaceful, neighborly relations between the countries of Southeast Asia and makes a weighty contribution to the struggle for the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Running into crude great power pressure from China and Kampuchea's Peking-inspired military provocations, the heroic Vietnamese people firmly uphold their own independent and self-reliant path of development. Their just cause legitimately enjoys broad international support.

We note with sincere joy that the time-tested Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cohesion are steadily getting stronger and are becoming filled with new content. Soviet communists and all the Soviet people are fully determined to continue strengthening the fraternal solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples, and to fully support the efforts of the working people of the SRV directed at constructing a prosperous socialist society and at defending the sovereign rights of the SRV.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the heroic and industrious people of Vietnam, new successes in building socialism and boosting the economy and culture.

May the inviolable friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples strengthen and flourish!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; A. Kosygin

PHAM VAN DONG DELIVERS SPEECH AT HANOI RALLY

LD0609O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 2 September--The Vietnamese people have celebrated the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. The central event was a mass meeting in the republic's capital attended by SRV President Ton Duc Thang; Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee; and Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government; and other leaders of Socialist Vietnam, representatives of the public, the Vietnamese People's Army and the mass organizations belonging to the Vietnamese fatherland front.

Opening the meeting, Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, noted that the Vietnamese people are now directing their efforts toward healing the wounds inflicted by the war, developing the country's economy and culture, implementing socialist transformations in the south and improving production realtions in the north, thus creating the material and technical base of socialism in accordance with the decisions of the 4th VCP Congress. He called for the rates of socialist building to be accelerated, for the defense of the fatherland to be insured, for solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries to be strengthened, for a tireless struggle to be waged against imperialism and its henchmen and for their international commitments to be fulfilled.

Pham Van Dong delivered a speech at the meeting, assessing highly the Vietnamese people's achievements in the 3 years since the country's reunification. The speaker cited as important political events the general elections to the National Assembly, the creation of the SRV state organs of power and most important--the 4th party congress which elaborated the revolutionary line at the new stage and the program of socialist building for Vietnam.

Pham Van Dong pointed out that during this period important events have taken place which are a direct threat to the Vietnamese people's peaceful labor and to socialist building in the country. These are the aggressive war which the counterrevolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Cambodian clique has launched on Vietnam's southwestern border; the complications in connection with the problem of the Hoa people; and the incidents on Vietnam's border with China that are occurring through the fault of the reactionary forces of Peking's ruling circles.

The SRV prime minister stated: "Through the counterrevolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sart clique the reactionary forces of Peking's ruling circles have acquired a very convenient tool for implementing their great power, expansionist plans in the region--plans aimed above all against Vietnam."

Pham Van Dong exposed the reactionary essence of the Cambodian reactionary clique's domestic policy and said that opposition to this clique is growing among the Cambodian population, including a section of servicemen and a number of political organizations. This is taking place, he continued, despite the bloody reprisals by the Phnom Penh regime. This just, patriotic and revolutionary struggle by the Cambodian people for the vitally important interests of every person and in support of the people's great revolutionary cause is expanding and being galvanized.

Peking is playing the main part, inciting and forcing tens of thousands of Hoa people to emigrate to China. It was Peking that concocted the fable that these people are being persecuted. And it was Peking that pushed these people to cross the border illegally.

Chinese Armed Forces are violating our border, their military aircraft have invaded our air space and their ships have invaded Vietnam's territorial waters. The Chinese are consolidating their armed forces and aiming directly at Vietnam, Pham Van Dong stated.

Acting counter to the Chinese people's interests, the speaker continued, Peking's rulers are pursuing a hostile policy with respect to the SRV. We, the Vietnamese people, Pham Van Dong stressed, cannot tolerate this. We are fully determined to struggle against the encroachments on our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in defense of our people's revolutionary gains, in defense of their peaceful labor and the cause of building socialism. On the other hand, to no extent do we confuse the reactionary forces in Peking's ruling circles with the Chinese people or real Chinese revolutionaries.

Going on to touch on the Vietnamese people's immediate tasks in the new stage, Pham Van Dong declared: The Vietnamese people are faced with a task of tremendous historic significance for our great revolutionary cause and also of important international signiiicance--the building of socialism in accordance with the program outlined by the 4th party congress and in conjunction with the struggle to defend Socialist Vietnam.

Speaking of Vietnam's foreign policy, Pham Van Dong said: Now, just as earlier, the foreign policy of the SRV, an independent and sovereign country, is dictated by a desire for the development of relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries. These are the important goals of this policy:

--We shall tirelessly strengthen fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation and active solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the people of Laos.

--We shall continue to strengthen friendship, and all-round cooperation between the Vietnamese people and the people of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

--We shall struggle for the development of relations with all countries of Southeast Asia based on friendship, cooperation and neighborliness.

In recent years we have paid great attention to developing relations with Western countries based on respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong expressed on behalf of the Vietnamese people "gratitude to our friends who, guided by good motives, have supported the Vietnamese people and helped them in healing their war wounds and in national construction."

In conclusion, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong called upon all Vietnamese to strengthen the people's cohesion and determination to struggle and triumph and to display their revolutionary heroism to the full.

After the meeting, a demonstration took place. More than 200,000 representatives of the working class, the heroic Vietnamese Army and the self-defense detachments marched through the streets and squares.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES SRV TU DELEGATION

LD061337Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 1 September, I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received a Vietnamese trade union delegation headed by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU], which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, I.V. Kapitonov told the Vietnamese guests about the selfless labor of the Soviet people in implementing the tasks put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress. In this connection, the substantial organizing role of the trade unions and their active participation in the social, political, and economic life of the Soviet state were noted and the constant attention devoted by the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, to the activity of the trade unions was stressed.

The Vietnamese comrades provided information regarding the strenuous efforts of the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in implementing the decisions of the VCP Congress and the 4th Congress of the VCTU. They expressed appreciation to the CPSU, the trade unions and all the working people of the Soviet Union for the constant assistance and support given to the Vietnamese people in their struggle to defend and consolidate the gains of socialism in the SRV.

V.I. Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the AUCCTU; K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the AUCCTU; and Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR; participated in the meeting.

LAOS' PHOUN SIPASEUT ENDS 'CONSULTATIONS' IN MOSCOW

LD061123Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Democratic Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Laos, visited the USSR from 26 August through 1 September. During his stay in Moscow, consultations on questions of mutual interest were held in the USSR Foreign Ministry.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS HAVE 'FRANK' TALKS ON FAR EAST IN MOSCOW

LD070845Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Views Held"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] special committee on questions of Japanese-Soviet relations headed by S. Kawamura, committee chairman and Japanese Diet deputy, was in Moscow from 29 August through 3 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received at the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Fish Industry.

There was a frank [otkrovennyy] exchange of views on the nature of the international situation that has recently arisen in the Far East, as well as on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Japanese socialists pointed out the dangerous nature of the measures presently being carried out in Japan to increase the country's military might and to strengthen the Japanese-American military political alliance. It was stressed that the JSP consistently advocates the pursuit of a foreign policy of neutrality and is opposed to Japan taking part in any military-political alliances.

The delegation declared that the JSP advocates the further strengthening of cooperation with the CPSU, the all-round development of Japanese-Soviet interstate relations and peace and friendship between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE ON RYUKYU ISLANDS ATTACKED

LD061504Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 6, TASS--The movement of protest against "war-time laws," being drawn up by the ruling circles of Japan, against consolidation of the Japanese-American military alliance, is mounting throughout the country. The Okinawan public are in the first ranks of the opponents of the policy of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, aimed at militarisation of the country.

The population of the Ryukyu Islands, including the biggest of them--Okinawa, lived in conditions of American occupation for more than 27 years after the end of the Second World War. By their own experience they learned the action of such laws, the newspaper AKAHATA writes. Numerous decrees, issued by the U.S. military administration on the Ryukyu Islands, turned them into a military prison. All civil rights and liberties were abolished or truncated to the minimum. The economy was turned into an appendage of the U.S. bases, and their population into the personnel servicing the overseas military machine. The same can happen to the population of the whole of Japan after introduction of "war-time laws" which are now being intensively drawn up by the ruling circles of the country to please the United States, AKAHATA warns.

The continuing exercises of the American military on the Japanese soil give rise to the Okinawans' wrath and indignation. The population are protesting against the use of the country's territory, primarily Okinawa, with Pentagon's 63 bases with the 35,000-strong body of servicemen on it, for airlifting U.S. troops to different "hot-points" of South East Asia.

Field firing on test ranges near settlements, flights of U.S. Air Force over towns and settlements of the prefecture repeatedly caused deaths of civilians. A bomb was dropped on a rice field on the Iye [as received] Island quite recently 'by error' by a pilot of one of the planes in the course of a bombing training exercise of the U.S. Air Force. It was only accidentally that the peasants in the field were not hit.

The past and the present of Okinawa eloquently testifies to the deeply-erroneous stand of the government and the Liberal Democratic Party, which are drawing up war-time laws said Masao Miyagi, chairman of the Okinawan council of struggle against the Japanese-American security treaty, in defence of peace and democracy. The people of Okinawa know full well what is pre-war militarism, and fully experienced the torments of the American occupation. The Okinawans realise, AKAHATA writes, that "war-time laws," connected with intensification of military preparations, will inevitably lead to gloom and horror of war time situation, to incalculable sacrifices and oppression.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH KOSYGIN

LD061312Y Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin a delegation of Japanese MPs led by chairman of the Budgetary Commission of the House of Representatives N. Sirahama, currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Discussed in the course of the meeting were questions of Soviet-Japanese relations as well as topical international issues.

A statement was made in particular on behalf of the delegation of the Japanese parliament that Japan, pursuing an independent foreign policy, will further strive for the development of peaceful and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Aleksey Kosygin stressed that the principled trend of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries, irrespective of their social system, including with Japan, as this contributes to the strengthening of peace and security of nations and is not detrimental to third countries.

This cannot be said about the recently signed Japanese-Sino treaty, which is directed against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states actively opposing Peking's hegemonic policy.

There is no lack of statements from the Japanese side, Aleksey Kosygin noted, as regards the invariability of its course for a strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union. But such statements shall be backed by practical deeds.

Meet With Shitikov

LD062000Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--"The Soviet Union is consistently implementing the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and is trying to develop its relations with Japan on a good-neighborly and friendly basis," said Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two chambers of the Soviet Parliament. "This principled policy of the Soviet state was confirmed by the 25th Congress of the CPSU and was repeatedly detailed out in speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders."

Aleksey Shitikov spoke today at the meeting of a group of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet with the delegation of Japanese parliamentarians led by the chairman of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, Nikichi Shirahama.

Some progress has been made in the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, continued Aleksey Shitikov. Thus, considerable advances were made in the relations in the economy, fisheries, science and technology, culture and other fields. Trade between the two countries has increased over 70 times during the past 20 years and exceeded 2.2 billion roubles last year.

A number of large-scale projects are under way as part of the economic cooperation in the utilization of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. A good tradition has been established in the cultural exchanges of different art groups, the organization of festivals and exhibitions.

"Yet, from the point of view of the existing potentials for the development of cooperation, these results make only a part of what could be achieved in our relations," said Aleksey Shitikov.

The development of relations between the two countries must be bilateral, continued Shitikov. We should try to neutralise the influence of those who want to impede the expansion of Soviet-Japanese relations. Japan makes numerous proposals for developing fiendly and good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union. Yet, these proposals are not followed up by practical steps. The recent treaty signed between Japan and China is one such example. By signing this treaty, Japan became a country which helps the implementation of the anti-Soviet policy of the Peking leadership.

The Soviet Union never interferes in the internal affairs of other countries, said Aleksey Shitikov. And Japan is free to decide on the development of her relations with China. Yet. the treaty between the two countries exceeds the area of bilateral relations and cannot leave the USSR indifferent.

The chairman of the Soviet of the Union said that the Soviet parliamentarians declare for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which is, in particular, assisted by the regular exchanges of parlimentary delegations.

The Japanese delegation arrived in the USSR on Monday. Besides Moscow, it will also visit Leningrad and the Ukrainian capital of Kiev.

CANCELLATION OF U.S.-JAPANESE SECURITY TREATY DEMANDED

LD050916Y Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 5, TASS--A national conference has opened here of representatives of the central committee for struggle for cancelling the Japanese-American security treaty and meeting the demands of the people.

The delegates to the conference will discuss the objectives of the month of struggle in defence of peace, democracy and the life of the people opening in September. The main objective of the month is the lauching of a wide popular movement of protest against the line towards militarization taken by the ruling circles, against preparations for joint military operations by the armed forces of the USA and Japan, for cancelling the Japanese-American security treaty.

VENEZUELAN STATEMENT ON NICARAGUAN ALLEGATIONS CITED

LD062128Y Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 6, TASS--Venezuela's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has circulated here a statement in which, on behalf of the government, it firmly refutes contention by the dictator Somoza about Venezuela's alleged interference into Nicaragua's internal affairs.

The government of Venezuela, the document says, will not fall for the provocations whose aim it is to divert the attention of the world public from the situation in Nicaragua. The Venezuelan Government will further press for the discussion in international organisations of the grave crisis experienced by the suffering fraternal people of Nicaragua, and the Government of Venezuela will further come out for respect of human rights, for the condemnation of the regime's crimes.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela reminds that there has not been a single calm day in Nicaragua since the murder there of the Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro this January. The people expressed a resolute protest against the arbitrariness of the Nicaraguan rulers.

The statement strongly condemns Somoza's intention to stage a "blood bath" in the country and to use armed force against the people.

The government and people of Venezuela, the statement stresses, are deeply concerned by the obtaining situation in Nicaragua. And it is particularly Venezuela that approached the United Nations Organisation and the Organisation of American States with requests to study the situation in that country.

SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION'S STAND ON PUERTO RICO CITED

LD050646Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5, TASS--In connection with the question of Puerto Rico being discussed in the U.N. Decolonisation Committee, the Executive Secretariat of the Solidarity Organisation of African, Asian and Latin American Peoples (OSPAAL) made a statement urging the U.N. committee to adopt a clear-cut resolution condemning the present actual colonial status of Puerto Rico, and demand immediate U.S. governmental measures for the exercise by the Puerto Rican people of its legitimate right to self-determination and genuine independence.

The document stresses the special importance of the current session of the U.N. Decolonisation Committee, since the U.S. is planning the full annexation of Puerto Rico to perpetuate the neocolonialist status of that country. The U.S. Government in words states its agreement with the complete right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination, yet in fact it resorts to diverse manoeuvres to prevent the adoption by the U.N. of concrete steps towards Puerto Rico's decolonisation.

The OSPAAL statement calls on all anti-imperialist and progressive forces of the world for resolute and active support to the just demands of the Puerto Rican national-liberation movement. Our organisation, it says, confirms its full solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Puerto Rican people for independence, and expresses deep belief that Puerto Rico will win, and become a full-fledged member of the international community as a free and sovereign state.

REIGN OF TERROR FOLLOWS U.S.-BACKED COUP IN HONDURAS

LD041338Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Caracas, September 4, TASS--Honduras is again going through a tragic period. The coup d'etat accomplished by ultra-rightist forces with U.S. support on August 7 this year has placed the people of that country into a difficult position. The decision on what government Honduras will have is taken by U.S. banana companies, the Venezuelan newspaper TRIBUNA POPULAR notes.

A most fierce campaign of terror is raging in that country. Arrests, tortures and murders have become a daily occurence. Democratic trade unions and student organizations are subjected to repressions. The wave of terror has swept the countryside, and its victims are poor peasants. Latifundistas have formed special armed gangs killing people unwelcome to them. The establishment of a regime of terror in Honduras is one of the link in the long chain of U.S. interference in the affairs of Latin America and support of reactionary dictatorships by them.

PRAVDA VIEWS TRANSFER OF POWER IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

LD041425Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Kalishnikov article: "Change of Power"]

[Text] The ceremony of transferring state power has taken place in the Dominican Republic. The new president is Antonio Guzman, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, who won the elections in mid-May. He declared his aim to be the democratization of the country's political power and the restriction of the omnipotence of foreign monopolies. A. Guzman replaces J. Balaguer, whose 12-year government was characterized by the persecution of progressive forces and subordination to U.S. diktat.

The change of power did not take place smoothly. Balaguer, who obtained the post of president during the occupation of the Dominican Republic by American troops, did not want to give it up. As soon as it became clear, during the counting of votes, in May, that the ruling Reformist Party had been defeated, troops subordinate to the president occupied the headquarters of the Electoral Commission and stopped its work. The counting was resumed only after mass demonstrations in the streets of the capital, when the country was brought to the brink of civil war.

In the time since the May elections, the outgoing president launched frantic activity to safeguard positions for the continuation of the struggle. Suffice it to say that he passed through parliament and signed more than 50 bills, aimed in the opinion of the Dominican press, to complicate the work of the new administration. Balaguer exerted special efforts to secure the loyalty of the reactionary leadership of the armed forces--his main prop. The scale of the financial maintenance and pensions for senior officers were increased and they were given other privileges.

The 3 months of struggle around the post of president which followed the elections are over. But the forces opposing imperialist diktat, the reactionary military clique and the oligarchy in the Dominican Republic undoubtedly still face a hard struggle. The fact that a president in whom the voters place their hopes for democratization has taken office in the country is indicative of a great deal. The political climate in Latin America is changing and it is becoming increasingly difficult for reactionary regimes to maintain their positions.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

LD012021Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today to discuss the drafts of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1979.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon the ministers, chairmen of the state committees and the leaders of other USSR departments--guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee and by the directions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the economic and social development of the country--to carry out a supplementary examination of the drafts of the plan and the budget for 1979. In doing so, they should proceed from the necessity to raise social production efficiency and improve work quality, increase the growth rate for labor productivity and profit; increase savings in labor, material and financial resources; and step up the mobilization of domestic reserves in all sectors of the economy.

Together with the participation of the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, ministers, chairmen of the USSR state committees and the leaders of other USSR departments, and also with the involvement of scientists and the personnel of scientific and research organs, the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been entrusted with examining the drafts of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1979 and with preparing the drafts for ratification.

The USSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, has made it incumbent upon the Councils of Ministers of the union republics and the corresponding ministries and departments of the USSR to insure a successful conclusion to the harvest; to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plans for the procurement of grain, sunflower, sugar beet, raw cotton, pototoes, vegetables and other agricultural produce; to the timely carrying out of the sowing of winter crops and fall plowing; and to fully insure that there is fodder for public sector livestock and cattle that are the personal possessions of citizens.

Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

LD062001Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1811 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee today. Secretaries of the Central Committees of republican communist parties, kraykoms and obkoms; deputy ministers of the USSR and RSFSR; and leading workers of AUCCU, the Komsomol Central Committee, central ideological institutions, and the media attended the conference.

The conference examined the tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on the Bashkir party organization's work in intensifying the economic education of working people for raising production efficiency and work quality in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress. The conference was opened by Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was made by Smirnov, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department. There was a wide exchange of views at the conference regarding front-ranking experience on economic teaching and on intensifying this experience in the development of socialist competition. Great attention was given to ways of further improving party leadership by economic education.

KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD; NEW PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN

LD041259Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] KIRTAG--The ninth session of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, was held 25 August in the session hall of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the Kirgiz Council of Ministers. Deputy T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, was asked to speak. He submitted a proposal on releasing Deputy T. Kulatov from his duties as chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement on pension. The Kirgiz Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution releasing Deputy T. Kulatov from his duties as chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium. On the instructions of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, Deputy T.U. Usubaliyev put forward a proposal, with the support of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Council of Elders, on the election of Deputy S.I. Ibraimov as chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy S.I. Ibraimov was unanimously elected chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade S.I. Ibraimov expressed his thanks for the trust placed in him and gave assurances that he will exert all his forces to justify it.

A report "On the Draft Kirgiz Law on Elections to the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet" was delivered by Deputy K. Ye. Fomichenko, chairman of the commission to elaborate a draft law on elections and second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee. The deputies unanimously adopted the Kirgiz law on elections to the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet.

At the evening session a report "On the Work of the Republic's Soviets of People's Deputies With Voters' Instructions" was delivered by Deputy A.A. Buss, deputy chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidum. The Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Republic's Soviets of People's Deputies With Voters' Instructions."

A report "On the Ratification of Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees" was delivered by Deputy Zh. Tumenbayeva, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet ratified the decrees adopted by the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium between sessions, and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

The Supreme Soviet elected Deputy A.I. Dmitriyev member of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium. At this point the ninth session of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet finished its work.

CSA REPORTS 75 PERCENT OF GRAIN, PULSE CROPS CUT

LD061710Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today released information about the progress of fieldwork in the country's kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. Grain and pulse crops have been cut on almost 94 million hectares--75 percent of the plan--with 84 percent of the cut crops having been threshed. In recent days the weather has favored cutting and threshing in the European part of the country and in the Virgin Land oblasts of Kazakhstan. In Volgograd, Saratov, Orenburg and some other oblasts machine operators have completed rye threshing. At present, the delivery rates of rye to the elevators are increasing. Mass harvesting of corn is in progress in the republics of Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan and the Kuban. Sugar beet lifting has started in the Ukraine, in the Central Chernozem Zone and in the Volga region.

Cotton-pickers of Turkmenia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have started harvesting. Flax has been pulled on 1/2 the area. Mass harvesting of vegetables and potatoes is starting. Machine operators have sown winter crops on 10 million hectares for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. In many RSFSR and Belorussian oblasts there is an unjustifiable delay in this work, which might lead to a shortfall in rye. A total of 16 million hectares of fallow have been plowed for spring sowing.

RADIO REPORTS ON HARVESTING, SOWING PROGRESS FOR 6 SEP

LD070343 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 6 September reports that in Altayskiy Kray, grain crops have been cut on 80 percent of the area sown and 600,000 tons have been delivered. The plan for the sowing of rye and winter wheat has been overfulfilled and strong shoots have already appeared in many fields.

The station reports at 0100 that in Belorussia potato lifting is starting on a cultivated area of more than 400,000 hectares.

At 0500 GMT the radio says that in Orenburgskaya Oblast more than 3 million tons of grain crops have been delivered. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, the wheat harvest is in full swing. In Kurskaya Oblast, farm workers have fulfilled 95 percent of the work envisaged in their socialist pledges. In Novosibirstkaya Oblast, 1/3 of the sown area has been reaped.

The station reports at 0830 GMT that Altay farms have almost completed the cutting of grain on 4 million hectares and that more than 1/2 this area has been threshed. The harvesting of rice has been in Primorskiy Kray, where farms have undertaken to deliver no less than 700,000 quintals of the grain.

At 1200 GMT the station says that in Kazakhstan the cutting of early grain crops has been completed on 20 million hectares to date. In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, growers have sold the state 1.5 million tons of grain crops to date.

At 1400 GMT the station reports that in Rostovskaya Oblast all rayons are sowing winter crops. Rain in recent days has created favorable conditions. This year, winter crops in this area will occupy 2.4 million hectares. In Kemerovskaya Oblast, it adds, a reliable fodder base is now being established, with 1 million tons of hay and haylage having been laid in, as well as 1.5 million tons of silage, which is 2.5 times as much as last year.

HARVEST, FALL SOWING, BEET DIGGING OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE

AU0609477 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "While putting into effect the decisions of the July CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, the Ukraine's farmers are comprehensively carrying out field operations. They are completing late grain crop harvesting, digging potatoes, procuring fodder for communal livestock, sowing winter crops and digging sugar beets."

According to the Ukraine's Central Statistical Administration, the farms of 13 beet-growing oblasts have joined in the harvest campaign. "The crop has been gathered from the first 70,000 hectares."

In the republic as a whole, potatoes have been dug on 80,000 hectares. "Potato yields are everywhere better than last year."

Winter crop sowing for grain is in progress in all Ukrainian oblasts. "According to date published by the Central Statistical Administration, to data winter crops have already been planted on nearly 1.8 million hectares, or nearly 20 percent of the total area."

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT CONFERENCE ON COTTON

LD0514387 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An all-union scientific-practical conference devoted to the economic problems of working out and implementing an integrated cotton program opened in Tashkent today. This program envisages the creation, and the speediest possible introduction into practice, of scientific foundations for the development of cotton cultivation and connected branches of the national economy in the light of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions, the provisions and conclusions [word indistinct] of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, spoke at the session.

PAPER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS

LD060953 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 August 1978 front-pages, under the headline "Spare Parts for Harvesting Equipment," a 1,500-word article by V. Savchuk, deputy chief of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika Main Administration for Spare Parts Supply, describing problems in the supply of specific spare parts for agricultural machinery. Savchuk notes that spare parts supplies are proceeding "extremely unsatisfactorily" and particularly criticizes the Taganrog, Tula and Krasnoyarsk plants for shortcomings in the supply of parts for combines. Savchuk further notes that "the situation with regard to the readiness" of tractors "also remains quite disturbing" and states that many trucks are also immobilized "because there are no spare parts for repairs." He concludes by noting that "many" enterprises are "lagging considerably behind. Of course, each enterprise has its own reasons and justifications for this. But today rural working people do not need explanations and justifications, but specific parts and spares for machines."

COSMOS-1030 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD061748Y Moscow TASS IN English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Today, the Soviet Union has launched another of its sputniks, Cosmos-1030.

The satellite was launched at 12:06 p.m. Apogee--40,100 kilometres, perigree--650 kilometers. The angle of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The equipment functions normally.

The control centre is processing the information.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD062135Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The 84th day of the flight has come to an end for Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. On board the Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 orbital complex, scientific and technical research and experiments are continuing. Today the crew fulfilled routine operations in the program of biological experiments, conducted visual ovservations and photographed the earth in the interests of various branches of the national economy. The onboard systems of the complex are working normally. Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov are feeling well.

Reddocking Maneuver Accomplished

LD071916Y Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow September 7, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: A technical experiment for re-docking the spaceship Soyuz-31 was accomplished today under the flight program of the Soviet orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31.

As was reported earlier, the Soyuz-31, which took Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn on board the orbital complex, was linked up with the docking assembly of the station's instrument compartment. During the experiment in reconstructing the complex the Soyuz-31 was redocked with the docking assembly of the station's transfer compartment. The redocking operation was carried out with a view to ensuring the possibility of carrying out transport operations to supply the piloted orbital complex with fuel, equipment and the necessary cargoes. When preparing for redocking, Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov checked on the onboard systems of the orbital complex and then crossed over to the Soyuz-31 and shut the transfer hatch.

At 13 hours 53 minutes Moscow time, the spaceship Soyuz-31 and the orbital station Salyut-6 separated.

At the time planned, mutual search and approach systems were switched on in the station and in the ship. After this the orbital station Salyut-6 swung around. Then the Soyuz-31 approached and linked up with the docking assembly on the station's transfer compartment.

After checking on the airtightness of the docking assembly the cosmonauts opened the hatch and crossed over into the station. At all stages of manoeuvring in orbit and docking the station's and the ship's onboard systems functioned dependably.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov continued carrying out the flight program.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

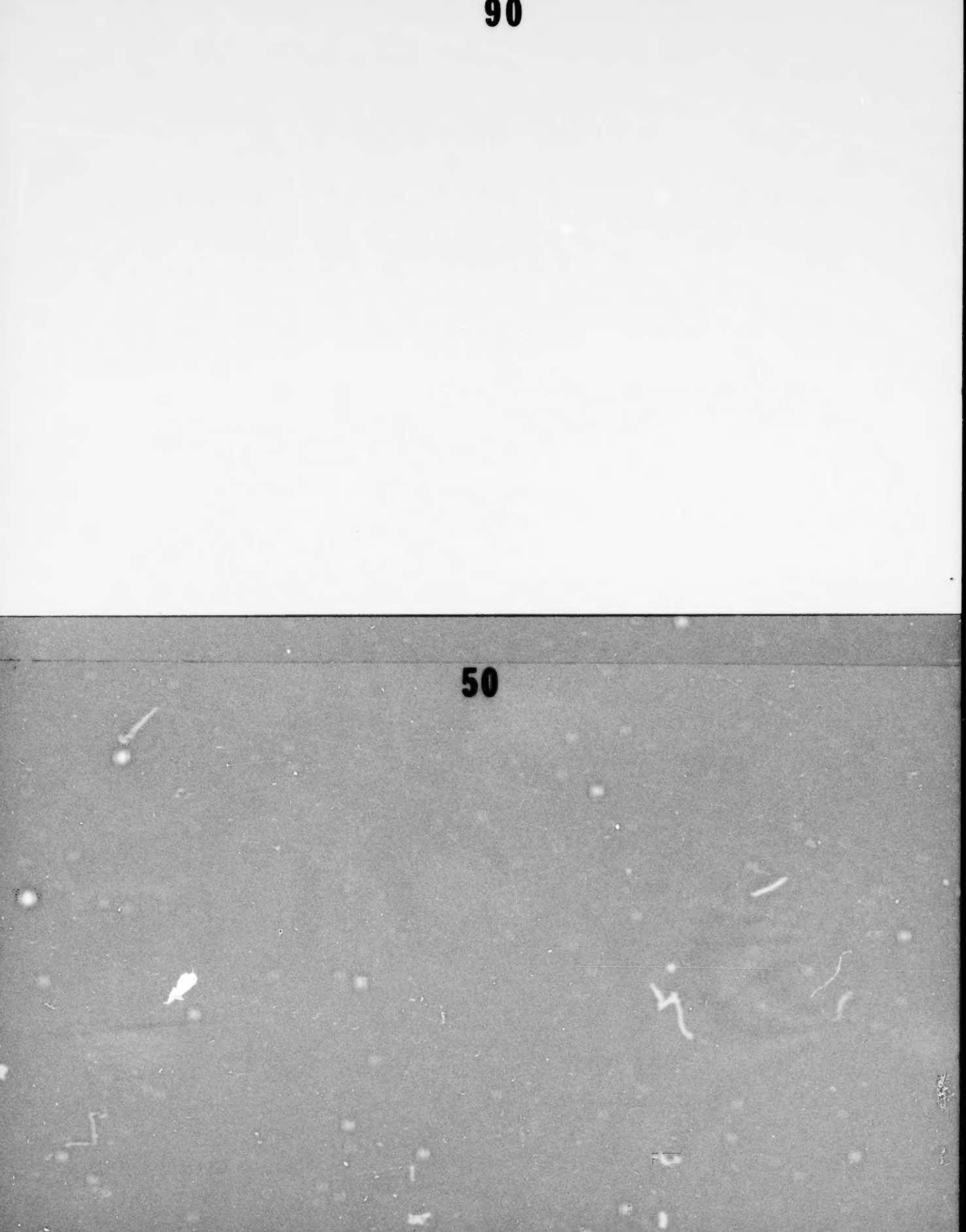
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


90
50